TO SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.

Owing to the large number of new subscriptions to the SEMI-WEEKLY POST it will be impossible for us to supply back numbers after January 1. In order to receive papers beginning on that date orders for same should be sent in at once.

The Semi-Weekly Post.

NOW FOR 1894.

This is the last issue of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST in 1893. Send in your orders for 1894 at once if you wish to get the first issues of the new year.

NINETIETH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR.

A QUIET DODGE.

Senators Have Tried to Put the Wilson Bill Beyond Their Sphere.

IN THE HANDS OF A COMMISSION.

By Escaping Voting They Wouldn't Anger Protected Constituents.

HOWEVER, THE IDEA HAS FAILED.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A fact which comes to the surface to-night is very suggestive as revealing the stage which has been reached in the attempt to organize opposition to the Wilson bill in the senate. This fact is that a proposition for the appointment of a new tariff commission is being discussed by two or three senators who are fearful of the effects of the passage of the Wilson bill on their political fortunes. It is pretty clear from this that the Democratic senators who do not like certain provisions of the Wilson bill, and have been endeavoring to form combinations to get these provisions changed, have met poor success in their endeavors.

It is fair to assume that if they saw a reasonable prospect of securing the amendment of the bill by uniting those who opposed particular features of it, this course would not be adopted. But the fact seems to be that those who find fault with the bill are hopelessly antagonistic and cannot get together on any common ground. Acting singly, they know they can accomplish nothing. Hence the absurd suggestion that a proposition be brought forward for the appointment of a tariff commission to go over the whole question of tariff revision in a semi-judicial way. This course, if it could be taken, would at least secure the great desideratum of delay and remove from the shoulders of statesmen who dread it the responsibility of depriving the highly protected interests in their states of some of the government bounty they now enjoy.

This talk about a new tariff commission has been so far kept to a select few, and may never result in any public action. If any proposition of the kind is brought forward in the senate it will be certain to meet such a reception that its author will wish he hadn't done it. To suggest that the Democratic party should now, while holding a majority in both houses of congress, delegate the work of revising the tariff to a commission would be regarded as little short of an insult by the tariff reformers. That the thing is talked of in private only shows that those who want to amend the Wilson bill fear they will be able to accomplish little or nothing by direct action.

NO DATE TO BE FIXED.

The program upon which the tariff rebate will be conducted, as outlined by a member of the ways and means committee to-day, does not include fixing a time for taking a vote as soon as the bill comes before the house. It is the present intention to allow the debate to run on for some time, and if it then becomes apparent that no vote can be reached, or that the bill cannot be seasonably considered by paragraphs, the committee on rules will be asked to fix the time for consideration under the five-minute rule and a final vote. It is believed by the Democratic members that when there is a general understanding that no final vote is to be taken until the last of January there will be no difficulty in securing such vote by an agreement on both sides.

The prospects are that those persons who are opposing free raw materials in the Wilson bill will concentrate their efforts to secure changes in the senate. Delegations representing these various interests will be here during the coming week to begin their work. Democrats, as far as possible, are being delegated to make these protests. John M. Burke, of Idaho, the advance guard of the lead men, is here and will be joined in a few days by others representing Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and Utah. Mr. Burke says that free lead ore will absolutely paralyze the mining industry of the states and territory named. He was the Democratic candidate for governor of Idaho in the last campaign.

WANT FULL DUTY AT LEAST.

If the duty on lead ore cannot be retained in part at least by the Wilson bill these lead mine rs will ask for the retention of the duty of 2 cents on pig lead, reduced by the Wilson bill to 1 cent. An effort will be made on the part of the representatives of the several interests to combine so as to secure concentrated action, but whether a combination can be effected is very uncertain.

What the senate will do with the tariff is coming to be a question of some moment now that it is realized that probably little more than a month will elapse before the Wilson bill shall reach that body. The Democratic members of the finance committee will have a contest over a proposition to report a complete substitute for the Wilson bill in the senate. The only thing which will probably prevent this radical treatment will be the impossibility of agreement among the Democratic members who do not accept with favor the present bill. The Democratic membership of the senate committee on finance, composed as it is of senators from all sections as far east as New Jersey and as far west as Missouri, including from Indiana, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, naturally presents all the varying shades of sentiment on this subject.

SENTIMENT IN COMMITTEES.

Senator McPherson, representing an eastern manufacturing constituency, has been known for years as a Randall Democrat, and his friends intimate that he finds so many objectionable features in the bill in the reduction of duties on manufactured goods that he would prefer to amend it by the substitution of a complete new measure. On the other hand, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, believes absolutely in a tariff for revenue only. He finds many traces of the protective theory left in the Wilson bill and would doubtless, if he had his way, report a substitute for the entire bill. Senators Harris, Vest and Vance would be more inclined to coincide with Mr. Jones than with Mr. McPherson.

Senator Voorhees, who as chairman of the committee will have more than other members to do in shaping its course, may be denominated a conservative as between these conflicting theories, and it is safe to say that he will advocate the retention of the Wilson bill. He accepts with favor the ad valorem system and also the transfer of a large number of items on the raw material list from the protected to the free column. With the administration holding the same view as the chairman of the committee it would seem probable at this time that the Wilson bill will hold its place as such when reported to the senate from the finance committee.

Such a thing might happen as Senator McPherson joining with the Republicans, thus taking the question out of the hands of the Democratic majority of the committee, but that is not very probable. Strong pressure may be brought upon him from his own state to pursue this course, but the wishes of the president will be a strong factor with the New Jersey senator.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE.

This Year Shows a Heavy Falling Off in Exports and Imports.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day publishes a review of the year's trade, compiled from official returns, in which it says:

"Trade during 1893 was worse than in 1892. A general gloom now hangs over the country's industries. The imports for 11 months declined £17,500,000 as compared with 1892, and the exports declined £6,500,000. There has been a shrinkage in every important class of imports and exports. Tobacco, with an increase of imports of £67,000 and manufactured articles made in Germany and elsewhere, with increased imports amounting to £600,000, are the only exceptions. As an aid to this latter competition, additional machinery for mill works has been exported.

"The coal and textile trades have declined enormously, and the value of yarns for textiles exported has diminished nearly £2,750,000. The shipments of coal have suffered an equal reduction, and there is a terrible depression in all trades, due to the coal strike, prior to which trade was reviving.

"The cotton trade was injured not only by the coal strike, but by increased foreign competition, and the quantity of raw cotton imported is remarkably small; less than 10,000,000 cwts. have been purchased in all countries; whereas more than this was obtained in America alone in 1893. During the past month the export of cotton yarns and twist has declined in bulk but has been compensated for by an increase in prices. The decline in the exports of cotton piece goods is serious; last month their value decreased £20,000, and since 1891 there has been an unbroken decline in the quantity and value of these goods for eastern demand.

"On the other hand, American trade is steadily advancing, but what effect the change of tariff will cause is a matter of conjecture. Brazil and the other South American republics, except Chili, have been large buyers. Merchants generally, however, are looking with confidence for an improviding trade in 1894, provided there is no serious strike or lockout."

TO REMOVE MR. SLOCUM.

Such a Plot Intimated in Mrs. Hassett's Divorce Suit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The hearing of the divorce suit of Belle Hicks Hassett against her husband, William E., developed sensational features to-day. Mrs. Nellie Stone Slocum, wife of a banker of Nashua, Ia., was named as co-respondent, and in letters placed in evidence it was intimated that attempts would be made to dispose of Mr. Slocum. In one endearing epistle attributed to the co-respondent it was said that Mr. Slocum would visit the world's fair. "He will be there 10 days," the letter continued, "and if he doesn't vanish in that time you are no good." Plans for securing the banker's money in the event of his death were also revealed in the correspondence. Mrs. Hassett says that, returning unexpectedly from a visit to Hamilton, O., last summer she found the faithless William and Mrs. Slocum comfortably installed in her home. Hassett, it is said, has fled to Mexico.

HE WILL GO SOUTH.

Chairman Harrity Hasn't Recovered From His Attack of Grip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Information comes from Philadelphia that National Chairman Harrity is in bad health. He has been sick with the grip for some time and is not recovering as speedily as his friends would like. His whole nervous system seems to have been racked, and it is feared that Mr. Harrity will never fully recover his former robust health. It is Mr. Harrity's intention to go south for an indefinite period just as soon as the important appointments in Pennsylvania are made. His physician has advised him to go at once.

American Sidelights on Home Rule.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Times* this morning prints a three-column article headed, "American Sidelights on Home Rule." It is devoted to refuting what it styles Mr. Gladstone's repeated assumption that the American constitution affords a complete parallel of and justification for his Irish policy. It quotes long extracts from De Toqueville, Bryce and other British historians.

Considering Parkhurst's Charges.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The extraordinary grand jury reconvened to-day and began hearing the charges of the Parkhurst society. Dr. Parkhurst was present with many witnesses. It is reported that Inspector Williams is among those against whom charges are to be preferred.

Robbed a Gambling Joint.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Two men entered the gambling house at No. 20 Quincy street early this morning, secured $2,200 in cash, and, with revolvers still leveled at a badly frightened group of three faro dealers, backed out of the door and made their escape.

But He'll Drive Them Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Chief of Police Brennan to-day denied that he had decided to establish a municipal stone pile for the benefit of tramps who will not work. He will, however, he says, contrive some plan for driving tramps from the city.

Ill-Fame Houses May Have to Go.

JOHNSTOWN, Dec. 26.—There is a growing sentiment here to the effect that the houses of ill fame which have been flourishing on the Frankstown road will have to be abolished. There is talk of a concerted movement among the best citizens to invoke the law to abolish them.

It Was a Safe Duel.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—At Tsarskoe-Selo, near here, a duel was fought with pistols by Prince Gagarini and Captain Miteff, both formerly of the Imperial guards. Neither was touched by the two shots exchanged.

PLATT AGREED ON.

After a Secret Meeting He Became Receiver of the New England Road.

McLEOD TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

He Declares the Move Is Inimical to His Following.

FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY NOW ON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The New England railroad, after a very troublesome career, has passed into the hands of a receiver. The application was made to Judge Wallace in the United States court at Albany. The court appointed ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt as temporary receiver. Mr. Platt is one of the directors of the company.

The appointment caused virtually no surprise, as it was well known that definite steps looking to such a result had been taken last night. It is said that a conference was held at the Fifth avenue hotel last night and that at a late hour the determination was reached to ask for a receiver. The conferees, it is claimed, were Thomas C. Platt and F. H. Prince, directors of the New England company; A. B. Boardman and Frank H. Platt, of the law firm of Tracy, Platt & Boardman, and some capitalists interested in the securities of the company. Mr. Boardman left for Albany on a midnight train in order to make the application for the appointment of a receiver to-day.

Thomas C. Platt, when questioned about this report, referred the inquirer to the office of the New England company for all information. Mr. Platt admitted, however, that there was some truth in the story referred to.

One of the capitalists who attended the conference at the Fifth avenue hotel was more frank than Mr. Platt. He said that as a matter of fact the alleged conference last night was really a little meeting of the company appointed some time ago to raise the money required to pay the interest due on January 1. The sum of $200,000 was required for that purpose, and the committee had been unable to secure it. The response to the application of the committee had been very slow. Under the circumstances, therefore, it was necessary that an application should be made for a receiver. It did not follow that the application would be inimical to the interests represented by Mr. McLeod, although it was not believed that Mr. McLeod now held any more stock than was necessary to qualify him as a director and president of the company.

A meeting of stockholders of the New England company was held this afternoon to vote on the question of ratifying the lease to the New England company of the New York, New England & Northern railroad. President McLeod was present and made a statement, explaining what had been done since his connection with the road as its president. The voting on the question of the lease will be continued to-morrow, when it is expected that sufficient votes will be received to ratify.

It was while the voting was going on to-day, that the announcement was made that Mr. Platt had been appointed receiver. Mr. McLeod took the appointment of a receiver good humoredly, apparently. When told that a representative of the petitioners for a receiver had said that no allegations had been made in the morning papers against his management, but the appointment had been asked for solely on the ground that the road was insolvent, Mr. McLeod said:

"Then it is very strange that the petitioners did not notify me of what they were going to do. You can put it down that the application for a receiver was inimical to me. We shall see, however, whether the road will continue in the possession of a receiver."

On the stock exchange the crowd of brokers in New England was the largest in the room. The transactions in the stock early in the day were enormous and the excitement intense, as no one knew anything definite concerning the receivership. The New York & New England railroad company owns 350 miles of road and leases 165 miles. The company was formed by the organization in 1873 of holders of Berdell mortgage bonds issued by the Boston, Hartford & Erie railroad company.

The indebtedness amounts to $16,737,312.50, including bonds, mortgage notes and contract liabilities. There is also a floating debt of $850,000. There is about $20,000,000 of common stock. The New England has some valuable property, especially in the way of terminals. Through its lease of the Norwich & Worcester railroad it controls the Norwich & New York transportation company's line of steamboats.

The writ to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed is returnable January 10. One of the directors said to-day: "There will be a lively fight if President McLeod does not put up the money needed to discharge the January interest. It all depends on Mr. McLeod. If he raises the interest money there will be no receivership. If he does not procure the money there will be one. The putting up of the money depends also on the holding of the controlling interest in the stock. If the McLeod party has the money it will not put it up unless it finds itself in control of the stock.

"That Mr. McLeod feels uncertain in regard to his standing was shown by the desperate efforts which he made yesterday to secure proxies to be voted at the stockholders' meeting. The whole trouble with New England is that for the past five or six years it has had no working capital."

DUE TO THE N. Y. & N. E.

A Philadelphian Who Held Heavily of the Stock Assigns.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Samuel Heilner, trading as Percy Heilner & Son, a coal merchant of this city, made an assignment to-day to Albert B. Weimer. The failure was precipitated by the slump in New York & New England stock, of which he was a heavy holder, having gone in the pool with several other Philadelphia capitalists who purchased sufficient stock to secure control of the road for A. A. McLeod. Mr. Heilner handled about 300,000 tons of coal a year, principally from the Reading and Lehigh Valley collieries. He says his mercantile affairs were in excellent shape and there would have been no trouble but for the drop in New England. "I was a director for the New York & New England," said Mr. Heilner. "I stood by the pool and by my stock, and when it went down I simply could not stand the squeeze."

It is a well-known fact that Mr. Heilner had the most implicit faith in Mr. McLeod, and this caused him to make such heavy investments in New England. It is said he invested about $325,000 in the stock. When it became known that Mr. Heilner would be obliged to assign, several men went to him with offers of aid, but he preferred to take this action instead. He has many friends among the leading capitalists of the city, and all believe he will pay every dollar and recoup his lost fortune. The statement of assets and liabilities cannot be obtained to-day.

Wants Entry to New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—President McLeod in his statement to the stockholders at the special meeting reviewed his administration since his election in March last. He said he has become convinced that the road can only be enabled to earn dividends by securing admission to New York city, and he advocated the leasing of the New York, New England & Northern as the only feasible means of attaining that object.

A VICTORY FOR LOBENGULA.

THAT'S THE LATEST FROM THE LAND OF THE MATABELES.

Reported That British Were Beaten With Great Loss.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A terrible disaster is said to have occurred to the scouting party under the command of Captain Wilson which has been in pursuit of King Lobengula and which has not been heard from for some time past. It is reported that Captain Wilson's force had been completely annihilated by the Matabeles, who are said to have cut them to pieces. The news of the disaster was received by Mosenthal & Sons, merchants of 73 Basinghall street, and by a broker named Hirsch, as well as by several other people doing business in the city. It is stated now that in addition to Wilson's party the party under Captain Barrow sent out to reinforce him was cut to pieces. No press dispatches have been received which either confirm or contradict these alarming reports.

The number of men composing the Wilson detachment is said to have been from 40 to 100, and the Barrow detachment is reported to have been composed of about the same number of men.

The news has caused great excitement throughout the city and is being magnified on all sides. Rumors, which are undoubtedly exaggerated, have it that the two columns were composed of several hundred men, and that, after being completely surrounded by the Matabeles, they were charged upon repeatedly and slaughtered to a man, their bodies being afterward horribly mutilated.

PRICE OF COKE GOING DOWN.

Reduction at Oliver's Works Near Connellsville—Shipments of Coke.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 27.—Since the big increase in the production of coke three weeks ago trade has been stationary, with symptoms of decreasing. The several hundred ovens put in blast last week produced little marketable coke, comparatively. The price is declining fast and consumers can secure small orders at 95 cents a ton. A good price for furnace coke is $1.15.

Notices were posted at the Oliver works No. 1 yesterday of a 16⅔ per cent reduction to go into effect January 2. Unless operatives accept, the works will close. The reduction applies to everyone in the company's employ.

It is said that Factory Inspector Watchorn is after W. J. Rainey for violating the semi-monthly payment law, it being stated that the Rainey employes have not been paid in cash or had a pay-day since July, the pay being taken in goods from the company's stores. The company denies this. From the Connellsville region last week the estimated coke shipments were 5,180 cars; to Pittsburgh and river ripples, 1,840 cars; to points west of Pittsburgh, 1,870 cars; to points west of Connellsville, 1,470 cars.

Serious End of a Spree.

AKRON, O., Dec. 27.—John Judge is under arrest charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, John O'Donnell. Judge and O'Donnell live near Barbertown. They were drunk when they started for home yesterday. O'Donnell was found dead this morning with a mark on his temple. Judge was found later, almost frozen, in a swamp. This afternoon he had recovered enough to explain that he had fought O'Donnell, but did not know he struck him with a weapon.

Must Not Dump in the River.

The directors of the South Pittsburgh board of trade met yesterday afternoon. The river and harbor committee reported that they had had several conferences with Southside manufacturers asking the board to act in securing a dumping ground for them, as they claim the government is about to prohibit them dumping on the river bank lest they should encroach upon the harbor lines about to be established. A committee was instructed to look into the matter.

He's Now a Fugitive.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 27.—Thomas McMaster, who has been in the employ of his step-father, Frank McMaster, as bookkeeper, is a fugitive. Warrants have been issued here on information charging him with having forged a check on which he received $50. During the past three years McMaster has cost his step-father nearly $4,000, and the latter has nearly ruined himself. Chief of Police Cantwell has gone to Pittsburgh in search of him.

Hawaiian Investigators Meet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The sub-committee on foreign relations, appointed to investigate our Hawaiian relations, met this morning behind closed doors. Dr. O. P. Emerson, secretary of the board of missions for Hawaii, was the first witness. He was an eye-witness of the landing of the American troops. Prof. Alexander, surveyor-general of the Hawaiian islands, will be examined later.

An Increase in A. P. Capital Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A special meeting of the Associated Press was held in this city to-day, at which the peoposal to increase the capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000 was formally approved. A resolution authorizing an increase in the number of directors from nine to eleven was also approved.

SWEEPING, INDEED.

Readjustment of Carnegie Scales Is on the Basis of Eastern Prices.

CHAIRMAN FRICK'S STATEMENT.

Reductions Above 60 Per Cent Shown by Comparative Tables.

RATES DOWN TO THE LAST NOTCH

AS THE POST has already intimated, the Carnegie steel company is now placing the new scales, to go into effect on January 1, before the employes of its various plants. At Homestead yesterday the crews of the different mills were busy examining the new rates in the company's office there. General Superintendent Schwab was present to explain the terms and receive the signatures of acceptance. The men express, among themselves, much dissatisfaction with the prices now offered by the company. No scales are allowed to leave the office, but enough has leaked out concerning the new rates to show that heavy reductions on the prices paid during the year are being made.

These reductions are tantamount to this, that the Carnegie steel company has introduced the eastern scale of prices for all work done at Homestead, and that these rates are lower than any paid in other establishments in this section, non-union or union. The statement that the new rates are based on the prices paid for similar work in the eastern mills is made on excellent authority. In addition to this, it is known that the company had one of its officials recently in the east ascertaining the rates paid there. The reductions made in the tonnage rates vary from 25 to 50 per cent on the prices paid during the year, according to the statement of the employes. Mr. H. C. Frick, however, denies this, and in an interview yesterday made the following statement:

MR. FRICK'S STATEMENT.

"In regard to the readjustment of wages at Homestead, Beaver Falls, Upper and Lower Union Pittsburgh mills of the Carnegie steel company, limited, for the year 1894, the wages paid at Homestead to date were those offered the Amalgamated association in June, 1892, before the strike, the daily earnings thereunder being higher per capita than those which prevailed before the strike. While the readjustment meant a reduction in tonnage rates, if business could be secured the radical improvements made in machinery and methods would enable the employes to earn much higher wages than would be made at any other works in this country. At the other mills the wages paid to date were those prevailing in 'Union' mills in this vicinity prior to the reduction made by the Amalgamated association in 1892, and the new earnings would be higher than are now made in Amalgamated mills. At none of the works of the Carnegie steel company, limited, are they asking common labor to work for less than 12 cents per hour."

The scales offered the Amalgamated association in June of 1892 for the 32-inch and 119-inch mills, the most important trains in the plant, are given below. The price is per 100 tons. The prices stated to have been paid during the year are given in the second column and the new rates in the third:

Men.	Position.	Basis rates.	1893 rates.	New rates.
1	Heater	$4 31	$3 47	$2 60
1	Heater's first helper	3 13	2 66	1 60
1	Heater's second helper	1 47	....	1 20
1	Catcher	1 33	1 15	1 15
1	Bottom roller	1 85	1 60	1 50
2	Tongsman at pits	1 29	1 08	95
1	Roll tableman	1 60	1 20	1 30
2	Greasers	1 17	....	....
2	Sweepers	1 20	1 08	1 00
1	Shear tableman	1 47	1 28	1 20
6	Shi tongmn & cranemen	1 29	....	....
1	Fly-wheelman	1 29	....	....
1	Stamper	1 33	....	....
2	Regulators	89	77	70

2 roll engineers, per hour	$ 27
1 roll engineer's helper, per hour	21
1 table and pump engineer, per hour	21

The turns were two of 12 hours each.

Following is the scale proposed for effect in the 119-inch plate-mill. The preamble is identical with that of the armor-plate scale:

Men.	Positions.	Basis rates	1893 Rates.	New rates.
1	Roller	$14 00	$12 00	$8 50
1	Screwman	11 00	9 55	5 70
1	Tableman	8 00	6 92	3 20
1	Hookers	7 00	6 80	2 72
1	Front sweeper	5 00	3 45	2 27
1	Back sweeper	5 00	....	....
1	First shearman	11 00	9 55	4 76
1	Second shearman	8 00	....	3 41
1	First leader	6 36	....	2 85
1	Second leader	5 00	....	2 50
2	Levermen	4 55	....	2 35
6	Shear helpers	4 00	....	....
1	Heaters	11 00	9 55	5 50
2	Heater's helpers	6 00	5 50	2 27
2	Cranemen	5 50	....	....
2	Pull ups	2 05	....	....
1	Marker	4 24	....	....
1	Gauger	4 00	....	....
1	Stamper	2 50	....	....
1	Painter	2 18	....	....
2	Line Drawers	2 06	....	....
6	Helpers at scales	2 06	....	....
2	Cranemen	2 06	....	....
4	Scrapmen	2 59	....	....
1	Millwright	4 00	....	....
1	Millwright's helper	2 50	....	....
1	Greaser	2 06	....	....

Not Ascertained.

NEW AND OLD RATES COMPARED.

Proposed by the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited—For the 32-inch slabbing mill, Homestead works, to take effect July 1, 1892, and to continue in force until January 1, 1894, and thereafter until terminated at the end of any calendar year by three months notice which may be given in writing by either party, provided it be accepted before June 24, 1892. Basis, $26 50, billets; minimum, $22, billets. This scale to be subject to revision in the event of the introduction of methods or appliances. All extras to be discontinued unless otherwise provided for.

ONE TURN TAKEN OFF.

The '92 scale called for three turns of eight hours each. The new scale provides for but two turns of 12 hours each. This will throw 27 men out of work. The output of the mill will be increased from about 80 tons per turn of eight hours to about 110 tons average on 12 hours, according to the statement made by Superintendent Schwab to the crews. The earnings will be proportionately larger. The common laborers have been reduced to 12 cents an hour, or $1 20 per day. This is the minimum. Accurate information regarding the reduction in the open-hearth departments Nos. 1 and 2, and on the 33, 10, 40 and 55-inch mills could not be had. The reductions are said to be in proportion to those on the 32 and 119-inch mills. The statement made above that the rates are based on eastern prices for the same class of work will be a guide to manufacturers familiar with mill work in that section.

Assistant President McEvey, of the Amalgamated association, was positive last night that the rates paid at the Carnegie mills during the last 18 months were not those offered by the company to the association in June of '92. He asserted strongly that these rates had been greatly reduced, and that the Carnegie rates were lower than the union mills were paying.

At Homestead last night it was stated that notice fixing the time of resumption would be posted to-day or to-morrow. The employes say they have been cut down to the last notch, but none of them are kicking. In short, they are afraid to say anything for fear the company's officials should trace it to them.

DEMOCRATS DISCHARGED.

Ambler (Pa.) Chemists Discharging Those Who Favor the Wilson Bill.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—All Democrats employed by the Keasby & Mattison company, manufacturing chemists at Ambler, Montgomery county, will have to walk the plank. The company to-day posted a notice in their works demanding the resignation of all Democrats who favor the Wilson tariff bill. Instructions have also been issued to employ no Democrats where Republicans can be secured. President R. V. Mattison said he thought the work should be done by men favorable to the interests of his company, in preference to men who sought to destroy those interests.

The Keasby & Mattison company has recently reduced wages and discharged a number of hands. Their chief product is sectional pipe coverings.

CUT HIS RIVAL'S EYE OUT.

HORRIBLE ACT OF A JEALOUS SHEPTOWN YOUNG MAN.

Trying to Make Good a Threat He Had Made.

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 27.—Martin Wendel and Stephen Staboi, rivals for the hand of a woman, met in Shepptown to-day for the first time in 12 months. On Christmas Wendell proposed to the young woman in dispute, and was promptly rejected. He left the home of the young woman, Miss Mary Leony, on Christmas afternoon, saying: "If I meet Staboi to-day he will never see you again."

The young fellows came together this afternoon in Brandon's hotel. There were few words wasted. Wendel drew an immense knife from his bosom and made a fierce attack on the man he hated. The first slash cut out Staboi's right eye, and before he could escape Wendel was upon him trying to cut out the other one. In this he did not succeed, but a second sweep of the big knife sliced off Staboi's nose and severed all the arteries and muscles of the luckless fellow's face, inflicting wounds from which he will die.

The physician in attendance says he never saw a case in which the mutilation was so horrible. Wendel was taken to Pottsville to-night to be locked up.

Chandler's Radical Silver Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.) contemplates the introduction in the senate of a resolution asking the United States to invite all countries to attend a monetary conference. The invitations are to declare that the United States purposes to establish an international ratio, with the specific declaration added that if such a ratio cannot be agreed upon it will be the purpose of the United States to adopt a single standard, and that standard, not gold but silver.

An Alleged Gigantic Swindle.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—The latest developments in the bunkoing of the Old Men's home expose what appears to be one of the most gigantic swindling schemes on record, and puts ex-United States District-Attorney Burnett, who prosecuted Banker Harper in the role of a magnificent swindler. The total amount involved already seems to approximate $200,000.

No Compromise, They Say.

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 27.—Colonel Breckinridge's son, Desha, said to-day regarding the Pollard suit that his father would not consider for a moment an offer for a compromise. Mr. Breckinridge's friends say the rumor of a compromise was started solely to injure his political standing in the Ashland district, and that the suit will be tried in the courts.

A Soap Tank's Fatal Let-Go.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—By the explosion of a tank in the soap factory of Proctor & Gamble at Ivorydale, a suburb, this afternoon, Edward Marquart, an empleye, and Stephen Reynolds, a visitor, were instantly killed. The tank was on the ground floor, but the explosion blew off the roof of the three-story building.

Funeral of C. H. Andrews.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 27.—The remains of the late C. H. Andrews lay in state to-day at his residence on Wick avenue from 9 to 12 o'clock. A vast throng visited the place during these hours. The funeral services this afternoon were unostentatious.

NEWS OF THREE STATES.

MARIA LINK, of Canton, O., died yesterday from cutting an artery while getting tarry out of a dish some days ago.

HENRY CORDER, a farmer of Rochester, was killed on Tuesday night by the overturning of his wagon on a hillside.

THE stranger who suicided in an Athens (O.) hotel is Herbert Rider, first sergeant Seventh United States cavalry.

HARRY L. MCILVAINE, at one time a wealthy merchant of Chester, Pa., committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself.

WILLIAM RAMSEY, a farmer of Hanover township, fell from a train at Beaver station yesterday and was seriously injured.

CHARLES BASS, 11 years old, was crushed to death by a cave-in in the Tyrrell coal mine, near Youngstown, on Tuesday evening.

A SEA FIGHT SOON.

Inhabitants of Pernambuco Wrought Up Over Mello's Approach.

HE MAY GET THERE ANY MOMENT.

The Nictheroy's Crew Oil Their Dynamite Guns and Wait.

WRANGLE WITH PORTUGAL ON.

[Copyrighted, 1893, by Associated Press.]

PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL, Dec. 27.—It is stated here that trouble is brewing between Brazil and Portugal, owing to the fact that the Portuguese minister at Rio de Janeiro, Comte de Paco d'Arcos is detained by order of President Peixoto. The minister attempted to leave Brazil in spite of the order to the contrary issued by President Peixoto. The affair is said to be likely to cause much additional trouble for President Peixoto. The Portuguese government is said to be investigating and to have asked a foreign representative to act for it.

The Spanish warship Cristobal Colon arrived here for coal and orders yesterday and her officers reported that on Christmas eve there was, according to information sent them, a heavy engagement between the rebel ships and the forts. The result was not known, but both sides are said to have suffered severely.

As the day wore on, and the preparations to receive the rebel warships were continued, the excitement increased and the Nictheroy appeared overjoyed at the prospect of finally having a brush with the enemy. These feelings increased when the news reached here from Bahia that Admiral de Mello had arrived there and thus put an end to all mystery concerning his whereabouts. The rebel warships are now reported to be coaling at Bahia preparatory to sailing for Pernambuco with the intention of capturing or destroying the Nictheroy, after which, if they are victorious, they will turn their attentions to the America.

The advices from Bahia also say that Admiral de Mello may be expected here to-morrow. Nobody, however, believes that Mello will make an attack upon the Nictheroy in broad daylight, and it is now said the dynamite cruiser may not give him the chance of trying to cut her out in these waters, but will steam outside the harbor and engage the rebel admiral there.

Rumor has it here that Captain Nunez may torpedo the harbor and take other precautions to prevent being surprised at night or any other time. The electric searchlight is kept constantly in thorough working order, and the people of Pernambuco are again worked up to the highest pitch of excitement in anticipation of witnessing the battle. A sharp lookout is kept all along the neighboring coast and signal men are stationed upon every elevation from which a good view of the coast may be obtained. The government torpedo schoolship Parahyba, which was recently ordered north, destination unknown, arrived here and almost as suddenly disappeared, fearing, it is said, to be engaged in the coming struggle. Another version of the sudden departure of the Parahyba is that she was ordered by Peixoto to steam for parts unknown upon an important mission.

The Nictheroy's crew, during the stay here, have not been idle and may now be said to be thoroughly trained in the working of the big dynamite gun as well as in the handling of the rapid fire guns which are likely to play the most active part in a night attack should Admiral Mello decide upon attempting to cut out the Nictheroy.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro report the insurgents to be in a critical condition. Several preconcerted risings are said to have been checkmated and Admiral de Gama is reported to be disturbed by the non-arrival of reinforcements.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Orders for the Miantonomoh to prepare in 24 hours to go to sea were received at the navy yard today. The ultimate destination of the monitor will undoubtedly be Rio.

HIS FLAG PULLED DOWN.

Captain Andrews Will Seek Damages From President Peixoto.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—After suffering imprisonment for daring to fly the stars and stripes in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Captain John Andrews, of the American schooner Grace Andrews, arrived at this port this evening and at once started for Washington where he will file a claim for damages against President Peixoto's government with the state department. He also charges Consul General Lowrie, the United States representative at Rio, with neglect of his official duties and with sneeringly speaking of his unfortunate countrymen who appealed to him for protection. When at the entrance of the harbor at Rio, Captain Andrews says, his boat laden with railroad ties was boarded by a squad of soldiers, who tore down the American flag, seized him and his sailors and threw all hands into cells at the Santa Cruz jail. There they were detained for 25 hours without food or drink.

Three Skaters Dead.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Last Friday night George Kronk and James and Henry Manley started to Tupper lake over the ice. When half way across the ice broke through, but they managed to get out, one helping the other. The night was very cold and before they could get to a place of safety they were badly frozen. The Manley brothers and Kronk died a few hours later. All were under 20 years of age.

The Unemployed at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 27.—Gilbert McCauley, president of the Harrisburg benevolent society, says of the 15,000 wage-earners in Harrisburg and Steelton at least 7,500 are working half time and 3,000 are out of employment. Of the 3,000 unemployed the Harrisburg benevolent society is providing for between 500 and 1,000 persons.

Two Servants Found Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Catherine Eade and Mary Lamer, servants, employed at 26 East Twenty-seventh street, were found dead in their room to-day. They are supposed to have been suffocated by gas. An investigation will be made by the coroner.

HE WAS BRACED UP.

Why Burke Never Made a Complete Confession of the Cronin Crime.

INDUCEMENTS USED NOT KNOWN.

Fate of the Men Sent to England by the Noted Triangle.

INSANITY AND DEATH FOR MANY

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Martin Burke was at one time after his extradition from Winnipeg on the verge of making a complete confession of all the events connected with the murder of Dr. Cronin. Judge Longenecker, at that time prosecuting attorney, tells to-day what a narrow escape he had from securing from Burke a confession that would have changed the whole complexion of the celebrated trial of the conspirators who hired the Carlson cottage for their awful butchery. Judge Longenecker says:

"Burke reached Chicago in charge of Chief Hubbard, who had taken immediate supervision of his extradition, and had gone to Winnipeg to bring him home. I ordered him carried at once to the Harrison street station. Here, I feel, I made my first mistake. Perhaps I ought to have had him taken to some other station. I went directly to the station, where Chief Hubbard and I held a long interview with the prisoner. I tried my best to get him to confess, and I am confident that I should have succeeded had nobody else seen him before my next visit.

"'Burke,' I said to him, 'we have got evidence enough to hang you. There is not the slightest doubt of that. We know that you hired the Carlson cottage. We know that you bought the furniture which was put in it. We know that you fled to Canada as soon as the murder was discovered. We know all this and a good deal more, and we can prove all we know. Now, we also know that you were not alone in the murder. There were others. Now, the people who are behind the murder don't care anything for you. It is the others whom they are going to try to get off. They will simply use you as a scapegoat, as a bridge to carry themselves and the rest over safely. Burke, you had better use the only chance you have to save your neck and turn state's evidence.'

A CONFESSION SPOILED.

"I talked a long while with him in this strain. Then I showed him a letter from his mother. It seemed to be the finishing stroke. When I left him that afternoon both Chief Hubbard and myself felt that there was not the slightest doubt that he would confess all about it when I returned on the morrow. I left strict orders that nobody should be allowed to see Burke. But ex-Mayor Cregier and Stephen D. May, who was at that time city prosecutor, if I remember aright, procured admittance and had a talk with him. I don't want to be understood as impugning the motive of either ex-Mayor Cregier or Mr. May. I feel positive that the ex-mayor was heartily with us in our efforts to convict Burke.

"Mr. May also had a perfect right to see him in his capacity of city prosecutor. It is quite probable that they both wished to see Burke from sheer curiosity. Mr. May had formerly been a partner of Lawyer Forrest, who was defending the other prisoners. Whether anybody else saw Burke or not that day I do not know. Still there were plenty of police officials who had the right of entrance to the cells.

"But the fact remains that the next morning, when Chief Hubbard and I visited Burke, fully expecting to hear his confession, the prisoner's whole demeanor had completely changed. Instead of looking like a man who seemed to have lost the last straw of hope, and had determined to save himself by confession, Burke was defiant. He laughed at us and told us that he guessed he would not confess. As Burke was leaving the station I told him again that he was being used as a scapegoat. To prove it I said: 'Just you tell your Wisconsin lawyer when you see him that you have made up your mind to confess everything and plead guilty. See how quickly he will try to persuade you not to do so.'

WAS BRACED UP.

"I think that Burke may have done so and that his lawyer from Wisconsin may have wavered a little. This may account for his being supplanted by Mr. Forrest almost immediately afterward. I have always believed that Burke intended to confess, but was braced up and prevented from telling anything by the same mysterious power which lent courage to O'Sullivan and the rest whenever they began to despair."

One of the immediate effects of the sensational revelations made by Mrs. Andrew Foy, in connection with the Cronin murder conspiracy, will be to turn public attention to the cases of the 21 Irish revolutionists confined in English prisons for complicity in attempted dynamite outrages.

It has been long known that these unfortunate men were the dupes of the infamous plotters whose dishonesty and treachery Dr. Cronin threatened to expose.

Le Caron, in his evidence before the Parnell commission, described how the dupes were sold on this side of the water. The English spy admitted that he received the greater part of his information in Chicago.

Of 29 men who were sent from America only one is known to have baffled the English police. This is James Moorhead, better known by the nom de dynamite of Thomas J. Mooney. Moorhead, with one Terence McDermott, managed the explosion at the local government board of offices at Whitehall, London, March 15, 1883. He is supposed to have had a hand in the Glasgow outrages which occurred six weeks earlier.

Of the other 28 emissaries of the triangle 26 were arrested and sentenced to penal servitude, 17 of the sentences being for life. The dates of sentence, names and crimes of the dynamitards suffering imprisonment for life are as follows:

THE DYNAMITARDS.

May, 1881—James McGrath; attempted to blow up Liverpool town hall. May 28, 1883—Thomas Gallagher, A. G. Whitehead, H. H. Wilson and John Curtin; illegal manufacture of nitro-glycerine at Birmingham and transfer of it to London. July 30, 1883—Timothy Featherstone, Dennis Deasy, Pat Flanigan and Henry Dalton; illegal possession of infernal machines. Dec. 21, 1883—James McCullough, Thomas Dewanney, Peter Callanan, Terence McDermott and Henry McCann; outrages at Glasgow in January, 1883. July 29, 1884—John Daly; illegal possession of infernal machines. May 18, 1885—J. G. Cunningham and H. Burton; explosion at tower of London.

The 17 unfortunate dupes named are treated with the greatest severity known to British prisons. Some of them are reported to be physical wrecks, and three of them are said to have been driven insane.

Eleven of the men sent to England from this country escaped life sentences. All of them, however, received sentences for long terms of years. Four of them are still in prison. Their names and sentences are as follows: James McKevitt, 20 years; William Tansey, 14 years; Pat Rogerson, 12 years, and J. Wallace, 20 years. The others whose sentences were generally for terms of seven years have been released.

Two of the dynamitards lost their lives while attempting to carry out their dreadful purpose. These were Captain Mackey Lomasney and a man supposed to be Peter Malone. They were killed in the abortive explosion at London bridge about 5:45 o'clock the evening of December 13, 1884. The failure to provide properly for Lomasney's widow was one of Dr. Cronin's charges against the triangle.

THE HOME JOURNAL ...OF... PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST FOR 1894.

A score of distingished writers have been engaged to contribute to make it interesting to young and old.

SOME OF THE FEATURES ARE

Novels of American Life,
Biographical Sketches,
Poems and Ballads,
The Woman's World,
Popular Information,
Novels of Foreign Travel,
Stories of Adventure,
Humorous Sketches,
Home Culture,
Novels of Adventure,
Household Advice,
Stories of Travel,
Explorations,
Historical Sketches,
Short Stories,
Latest Fashions,
Weather Forecasts,
Editorial Comments,
Latest Inventions,
Stories for Children.

ALL ARTICLES ARE ILLUSTRATED.

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The news facilities greatly improved both at home and abroad. Market reports complete and reliable.

Show this to your neighbors and friends. Tell them as subscribers to the great Semi-Weekly Post : : : :

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2 papers	every week of	reading matter				104	in a	year
16 pages	"	"	"	"	"	833	"	"
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28,224 lines	"	"	"	"	"	1,467,648	"	"
197,568 words	"	"	"	"	"	10,276,531	"	"

THIS MAKES

2186 pages of the	New York Ledger.	7644 pages of	Scribner's Magazine.
2912 " " "	Harper's Weekly.	" " "	Century Magazine.
" " " "	Judge.	" " "	Harper's Magazine.
" " " "	Puck.	" " "	St. Nicholas Magazine
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ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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Write proper names very plainly. tj

FORMER ELEPHANTS.

The Great Beasts Used to Roam All Over the World.

Edinburgh Review.

The great northern elephant perished as a species in the prime of life. It had lived under most prosperous conditions. Its enemies were few and comparatively impotent. Alone among contemporary animals, the sabre-toothed tiger occasionally perhaps got the better of an antagonist which must have been less sensitive to the flint-tipped arrows of mere human assailants than Ship Surgeon Gulliver was to the multitudinous pricks of Lilliputian missiles.

Inexhaustible supplies of food, too, were furnished by the forests and swamps of the vast Europasian continent to the terrestrial leviathan, which accordingly multiplied and throve exceedingly. Then was the culminating epoch of the proboscidean family. Thick-hided animals with tusks and trunks attained a larger size, ranged over a wider area of the earth's surface, and existed more numerously and in greater variety than ever before or since.

Mammoths wandered into Ireland and Scotland, they tramped by the score through the thickets of the Weald, they roamed in great herds along the flats and valleys of central Europe, and across the endless oak-clad plains of Russia and the now barren tundras of Siberia. Italy reared elephants of its own (Elephas meridionalis); another antique species of large size (Elephas antiquus), was met with from Yorkshire to the Atlas; even Malta swarmed with pigmy elephants of two, if not three, separate kinds; while the huge mastodon was the chief representative of the genus in North and South America.

WAS WELL KNOWN.

Of Course the Judge Was Acquainted With the Horse.

In some small New England cities, says *Youth's Companion*, the intercourse between judges and witnesses seems now and then to be of a pleasant colloquial sort not to be found elsewhere.

A judge who was not only learned in legal matters, but was also an excellent judge of horses, was at one time holding the January term of the supreme court at Saco, Me.

A horse case was on trial, and one of the witnesses, who was not as clear in his testimony as the judge thought desirable, was requested by him to describe the animal in question more minutely.

"Why, judge," was the reply, in a patronizing tone, "all you Saco fellers know that air hoss! 'Twas the Bill Littlefield hoss that Al Hodgkins used to drive."

The "Saco feller" on the bench smiled quietly, but the rest of the "fellers" smiled audibly.

A Negro Patriarch.

Uncle Moses Walker, a negro living on a little farm near Johnston, Ga., has 173 living descendants. He is 77 years old, has been married four times, and has 54 children, 101 grandchildren and 18 great-grandchildren. At least that's how he figures it, and his neighbors corroborate his statement.

It Is Foolish

To send for the doctor every time you don't feel just right. My doctor's bill for years was over a hundred dollars a year, which made a pretty big hole in my wages. For the past two years, I only spent $10 with which I bought a dozen bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and health has been in my family since using them.—*Robert Johnson, Machinist.*

ANYONE wishing corn, oats, baled hay or clover and timothy seed can get prices, delivered at Pennsylvania points, by writing to C. Rowland, Lanark, Ill. dc5-W-at

Cosmopolitan Magazine

AND THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST—one year each for only $2.15—subscribe now and get the first issues of the new year.

ROBBING THE FARMERS.

Many Complaints From the Outlying Districts.

Poverty and destitution which prevails in this city not alone, affects the town populace, but indirectly cause the farmers to complain bitterly. "Nearly every day," said Market Clerk McAdams, "we hear stories of depredation from farmers bringing their produce to our markets, and some of them rival the tales of the Cooley gang when they operated in Fayette county. There are so many unemployed men whose families are in need of food to sustain life, and who are unable to obtain it in Pittsburgh, that it appears they make daily journeys into the country and crops and chicken coops suffer accordingly.

"For the past month we have been hearing these complaints, and instead of decreasing they are increasing. Tramps formerly caused much inconvenience to farmers, and whenever a ragged looking creature was seen loitering around their farms they were always watched closely, but now they are compelled to regard with suspicion every stranger who comes near them and many have learned to their sorrow that good clothes and clean faces do not keep men from wringing the neck of a chicken and stealing a bag of wheat from their barns.

"It appears that there is a regular influx of millmen, laborers and even unemployed clerks who invade the country districts surrounding the city and steal whatever they can lay their hands on. Crops have been badly damaged and many winter or fall vegetables dug up from the ground. Chickens have been stolen by the hundreds. One farmer reported that out of 200 full grown pullets he can only account for about 25. Few of them have had anything stolen from their residences, but their outhouses suffer fearfully. Where a few months ago they would scarcely see a stranger except in a rig of some description or other they now see hundreds every day walking along the roads. They are even compelled to hire extra hands to watch their possessions.

"One of the strangest things connected with these depredations is the fact that farmers' wives have often found their cows dry when they attempted to milk them. The only way they can account for it is that men suffering from pangs of hunger have milked them while they were left in the fields. This is frequently done during the warm weather to allow the animals fresh air, but farmers are now compelled to keep them and everything else closely housed and under lock and key. They have even told us that they have now and then missed a pig. There is hardly a farmer selling in the market who has not had some complaint or other to make concerning these city marauders, and what hard times they have protecting their live stock and crops. Those living near frequented roads suffer most, but all are losers to a greater or less extent, and pray earnestly for mills and factories to start up that such robberies will not be necessary."

FIND OF TREASURE TROVE.

An English Plowman Turns Up an Urn Full of Rare Coins.

Western Mail.

While one of the plowmen employed by Mr. Towns, Kinghornie, was working in a field known as the Chapel field, near Bervie, he uncovered an earthen pot or urn containing a great number of silver coins—about 500—in splendid preservation, the bulk of them consisting of Edward II., and probably some of Edward III., the remainder being those of Alexander III. of Scotland. The various coins of Edward were struck in London, and from at least seven different dies.

Most of the London minted coins appear scarcely ever to have been in circulation as the edges of the coins are sharply turned up. There are some other coins from other mints, viz., Dublin and Waterford, also Bristol. These have the head of Edward in a triangle on the reverse. These coins are considerably worn, although in good preservation. The coins of Alexander are in nearly as good preservation as those of Edward, and, like them, were struck from two or three dies, but are of a much better workmanship. The Scottish coins must have been struck some time between 1250 and 1279.

The jar containing the coins was found in stiff red clay at a depth of about eight or nine inches below the surface, and had been deposited near the chapel which was erected by David II. in commemoration of his landing from La Rochelle, at a cove near where the chapel stood, along with his English queen, on June 4, 1342. The king created Bervie a royal burgh on the night of his arrival.

Heed This Sound Advice.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

If every man who can would do everything he can to make things hum the trouble would soon end and a general industrial revival would give work in plenty. There are too many people waiting for something to turn up when they are quite able to go and turn it up themselves. But there are also a good many people who are quite unable to better their situation, and there is a broad field for careful lib rality.

RATHER INGENIOUS.

How Revolutionary Handbills Were Posted in New York.

New York Herald.

It will be remembered that a dozen or more of the collisions between the British and the Liberty Boys of New York just prior to the active outbreak of the revolution grew out of the posting of incendiary bills and broadsides.

The manner in which these bills were posted is curious. According to the diary of John Parks, written in 1775, the work was accomplished in the following manner:

"The methods lately used in New York to post up inflammatory handbills was the same used in England at the time of the Pretender. It was done by a man who carried a little boy in a box like a magic lantern, and while he leaned against the wall, as if to rest himself, the boy drew back the slide, pasted on the paper and shutting himself up again the man took the proper occasion to walk off to another resting place."

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

She—Dearie, did you think of me often when I was gone? He—Well, I should say so. Four big bills came in the first week.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

He—You are very provoking. You talk as if our engagement were not going to result in marriage.

She—You are more provoking. You talk as if it were.—*New York Herald.*

Hicks—Is Sappy such a fool as he looks?

Wick—On the contrary he knows more than either of us. He knows he is a man of eminent intelligence.—*Boston Transcript.*

O woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
Into a heroine you're turned,
Where bargain counters are concerned.
—*Washington Star.*

Three Months for 30 Cents.

Send us thirty cents and get the great SEMI-WEEKLY POST for three months on trial.

WAXES PATHETIC.

Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon Writes a Queer Letter to Cleveland.

CONTRASTING PICTURES DRAWN.

Relief Is Wanted for the Suffering People of the West.

A VERY STRANGE COMPOSITION.

SALEM, ORE., Dec. 27.—Governor Pennoyer to-day addressed the following letter to President Cleveland:

"The extraordinary circumstances which greet the return of this holiday must be my excuse for writing you. To-day is the first Christmas in the history of Oregon when more than two-thirds of its people are without employment and more than one-third are without sufficient means of support. Business is almost completely stagnated. Money is not to be obtained, and debtors are powerless to avoid seizure of their property and their homes to satisfy, at a small percentage of their value, the claims of creditors.

"Repeated appeals have been made to me as governor of Oregon to assemble the legislature in order to alleviate this condition of affairs and avert the impending calamity. The redress is, however, not in our hands, but in yours, and hence this appeal to you. The laws of congress which have discriminated against silver and made gold alone full legal tender money, giving to the money-lender the privilege of refusing both the silver dollar and silver certificate, thus rendering unavailable more than one-half of the national currency as absolute debt-paying money, are the sole causes of the decline of values, paralysis of business and consequent impoverishment of the great army of wage-workers and of the impending starvation of wives and children.

"If when you stood upon the eastern portico of the capitol on the 4th of last March you had announced to the people that you would speedily convene congress in extra session to carry out the pledges of the platform to which you gave your assent and upon which you were elected, and which declared for the use of both gold and silver as standard money without discrimination against either metal, the widespread depression of business which has diminished the value of the property of the nation by fully one-half would never have occurred, and it now you would give such advice to congress the further downward tendency would be checked, and with favorable congressional legislation business would again revive and prosperity would again visit our land.

"It is honorable to carry out the pledges of the party to the people, and is it not most dishonorable not to do so? The responsibility lies entirely with you. Complete obedience of the lower house of congress to your wishes has been observed throughout the world. It would be your helpest, and in this the senate would give you support. You are a father, and you no doubt feel grateful to God when you, upon retiring to rest, look upon your sleeping babies in their couches, the pictures of health, consequent upon their having sufficiency of food and clothing.

"I pray you, however, to enlarge the scope of your vision and behold, as you can, in many and many a cot, children loved as much by their parents as yours are by you, weak and sickly from insufficient food and clothing, the innocent victims of vicious financial legislation, whose sleeping forms are bedewed by the scalding tears of mothers bending over them in sorrow and despair, and there resolve, as you should, to carry out the pledges which your party gave to a confiding people. If you will do so God will bless you and a grateful nation will applaud you."

How Old Marie Knew?

Maud—Is kissing before marriage proper?

Marie—It is not so proper before marriage as after, but it is a good deal more frequent.

Hood's Cures

Mrs. Mary Speakman
Of Philadelphia.

A Week of Writing

Would Not Tell the Story

Scrofula for Seven Years—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"A week devoted to writing would not be sufficient to tell of the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me. Seven years ago a running sore appeared on my ankle, which grew worse until it entirely covered my foot and the bones came out of my toes. Then the sores appeared on my other foot, right arm and hand. Holes were eaten in my lower limbs, my arm was one great sore from the shoulder down, and the bones came out of two of my fingers. Words

Cannot Tell My Sufferings.

I could not sleep and had no appetite. About three years after the first appearance of the disease my husband read of what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done for others, and urged me to try it. I was confined to the bed at the time, had given up all hope. However, I commenced taking the medicine, and before I had finished the bottle, could sleep, and not only eat, but enjoy my food. Now the

Sores are All Healed Up

with the exception of one spot on my limb. I thank God for having directed my husband's attention to Hood's Sarsaparilla, otherwise I should have been in my grave. I can now move about with the aid of crutches, and will always need their assistance, but anyone who had seen my condition when I commenced to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

would marvel that I am now alive to move at all." MRS. MARY SPEAKMAN, 2725 Latona Street, Philadelphia.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

CHAUNCEY H. ANDREWS DEAD.

Youngstown Mourns the Millionaire Contractor.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 25.—Chauncey H. Andrews, multi-millionaire and foremost business man in northeastern Ohio, died at 8:11 o'clock this morning. He has built four railroads and established several iron concerns during his active career. He was one of the first partners in the Standard oil company, and is widely known as a financier and industrial organizer.

Three years ago his health began to fail and he took two trips to Europe. The business burdens he had carried had undermined his constitution and he gradually failed, though until a week ago he was able to ride out. No one has ever done as much to develop the Mahoning valley, and his loss is felt in every direction. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and Mrs. Leslie C. Bruce. The remains will lie in state at his residence on Wick avenue on Wednesday from 9 A. M. to 12 M. The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Chauncey H. Andrews was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, December 2, 1823. Arriving at man's estate, the development of the coal mines in the Mahoning valley attracted his attention, and he began exploring for coal. Finally he struck it rich. Among the early mines he opened was the Thorn Hill bank, which turned out over a million tons of coal before it was exhausted. With W. J. Hitchcock he established the firm of Andrews & Hitchcock in 1858, which continued until the past year, when it was merged into a corporation known as the Andrews & Hitchcock company. They made a contract with James Wood & Sons that resulted in the building of furnaces and a mill at Wheathead, and with others purchased an interest in the Western iron company at Sharon, Pa. During this time extensive coal mines were opened at various places.

SCHOOL IN JAPAN.

GREAT POLITENESS BETWEEN TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS.

Many Rigid and Ceremonious Rules for the Serving of Tea.

Harper's Bazar.

As marked as is the dissimilarity of the Japanese child to our own wee one, perhaps there are no lights in which the former is shown that set off this dissimilitude like the quaint rays of the educational sun which illumines his path. Behold him, then, approaching the frail, one-story, half paper and half wood schoolhouse he attends—repairing thereto as one of a picturesque group of three, four or five happy youngsters, armed with copybook, huge paper umbrella and rice jar, the last swinging from a round little arm in a gayly brocaded bag—the avenue he is on and the schoolhouse and surroundings all enveloped in an atmosphere and hue of naive and antique quaintness. In due time he is inside the tidy little schoolroom, with its snowy matting, its bright futons (a square of wadded silk or crepe upon which to rest the knees, chairs being unknown luxuries to the uneuropeanized Japanese) cast upon the floor at regular intervals, one for each abecedarian and one for the teacher, and with its many odd little chests of drawers, miniature chiffonniers, in which are kept the books, India-ink, and brushes not in use. The prevailing politeness in this proverbially well-mannered archipelago goes methodically along hand in hand with all concerns; in fact, the very gates of the day swing asunder upon hinges of etiquette, the first schoolroom rule demanding that the scholars should all be assembled when their teacher arrives, in order to bid him good morning in a body. Familiar with the peculiar clash of his wooden clog, the scholars range themselves in a straight line at the first announcement of his approach, and at the first glimpse caught of him draw in their breath with the long hissing sound expressing awed regard. This formality over, the dwarfish tutor is saluted with absurdly low bows and a general cheery clatter of words, in which will nearly always be distinguishable the exclamations of "Ohyo" (Good-day!) "Irrashai!" (Please deign to enter!) and "Oide nasa!" (Be pleased to make your honorable entrance.

Every act and word of the above greeting the recipient considers as an evidence of respectful affection; and he never fails to say so, nor to express the sincere hope that all his little pupils are well.

This pretty prelude over the schoolmaster, squatting upon his futon—all the students immediately obeying his example by dropping noiselessly upon theirs—begins the long day's work by calling aloud the number of its lesson in reading.

The art of serving tea at that most ceremonious of all social usages, the tea ceremony, is, among the upper classes throughout the country, considered to be an indispensable frill on the educational garment of a young girl. This stilted affair simply bristles with exacting codes. There are despotic rules as to teabowls, which, upon this occasion only, must be used instead of teapots; rules as to the tea itself, which must be powdered, and of one certain excellent quality; rules as to bamboo whisks, which are brought forward at a fixed moment, and with which the fragrant beverage is beaten until it foams; rules as to the peculiar variety and amount of the charcoal over which the water for the making of the tea is boiled; rules as to all the utensils used, which must not only be antique, but rigidly chaste and plain in style; and rules as to the ceremonious, solemn performance of serving the tea after its elaborately formal making—all of which regulations are taught by professed instructresses, most of whom are gentlewomen in destitute circumstances.

THE CAMEL IN WAR.

A Patient Beast Made Quite Useful in Transporting Material.

The camel is a good soldier. It may be stupidity and it may be bravery, but a camel is as steady under fire as a tower. The Persians mounted small cannon on the backs of their camels, and called them zambwalis or "little wasps." This fashion was adopted in India, and after the battle of Sobraon 2,000 of these artillery camels were captured.

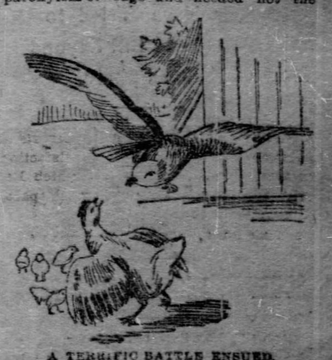
In the Indian mutiny the British had a camel corps of 150 beasts, and on the back of each camel sat a Scotch Highlander in his kilt. In 1845 Sir Charles Napier had a camel corps in Sindh, and in one day he marched 75 miles, defeated a brigand chief and marched home again. In 1878 the British used camels against the Afghans, and the government paid for 50,000 camels that died in those campaigns. Many of these were driven to death by their owners, in order that they might claim the government bounty.

MEN AGAINST HAWK.

Biddy Makes a Brave Fight to Protect Her Brood.

Houston (Mo.) Star.

There was an interesting ornithological exhibition in the dooryard of George Benefield, near Raymondville, a few days ago. An old hen and her brood, parties of the first part, were wandering about the yard in search of grasshoppers, when a big speckled hawk, party of the second part, sailed down from a neighboring oak and pounced upon a chicken. The old hen flew to the rescue, and a terrific battle ensued. The hawk appeared to be in a paroxysm of rage and heeded not the



A TERRIFIC BATTLE ENSUED.

approach of the party of the third part in the person of Miss Effie Cowden, who was standing but a few steps away when "the war began." She seized the hawk by its wings and thought to wring its neck, but it wasn't that kind of a hawk. It turned upon her and made desperate efforts to strike her in the face with its beak. There is no telling how long the combat would have continued or how it would have terminated if Mrs. Benefield had not come to the rescue. She broke the hawk's neck with a hoe. The bird measured something over 4 feet from tip to tip of its wings.

A SICILIAN SECT.

Russian Fanatics, the Skoptzi, Who Believed in Self-Mutilation.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* recalls the memory of the Skoptzi, or self-mutilators, a Russian sect whose peculiar tenets attracted much attention some years ago. A banker and his niece have been tried on the charge of belonging to the sect. By Russian law mutilation is only punishable if committed from religious motives. In order to convict, an ecclesiastical expert was summoned to examine the papers of the prisoners, among which were found, written by the girl, the two phrases, perfectly meaningless to the uninitiated, "We shall triumph" and "A great ship must make a great voyage." The expert, however, recognized in them reference to the symbols of the Skoptzi and the jury convicted both prisoners. The banker, a man of 60, was condemned to 15 years' hard labor for self-mutilation and for having a tattooed cross on the girl's breast, and the girl to 20 years for having submitted to and connived at the offense.

[WRITTEN FOR THE POST.]

L. P.

Through a clime by the morning sea,
Twent summers and more ago,
We journeyed far in the land together,
She was a world—my hope—and a bride,
Fair as roses commonly grow,
And we journeyed far in summer weather.

Dead she is, but we wander yet
By the fretful tides on a vip lea
Where startling mysteries start from their cover:
But only a memory, deep regret—
She lies alone by the silent sea
Where each shall welcome a parted lover.

—*Max Remil.*

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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ALL ARE PLEASED.

Democrats Not Objecting to the Provisions of the Wilson Bill.

WILD REPUBLICAN STATEMENTS.

Stories of Great Dissatisfation Have No Basis in Fact.

THE WISH IS FATHER TO THE WORDS.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The reports of widespread Democratic dissatisfaction with the Wilson tariff bill, to which Republican papers have given much space, do not seem to cause the Democratic leaders in the house any uneasiness. In fact they do not appear to have discovered any dissatisfaction with the bill on the Democratic side, although they are in a position to discover it if it existed.

They are aware, of course, that a few Democrats are kicking against certain provisions of the bill, and that a still smaller number threaten to bolt the party and vote against it unless it is so amended as to satisfy the McKinleyites in their districts. To the latter, however, no attention is paid, because they are, with hardly an exception, merely accidents in congress, and having no chance of re-election on the Democratic or any other ticket are looking out for themselves exclusively without regard to party principles or platform.

Their votes can very well be spared, certainly if they are to be had only at the expense of sacrificing the entire party program as to tariff reform. The other kickers are kicking for the purpose of convincing the manufacturers of their districts that they did what they could to get the bill fixed so as to suit the manufacturing interests, which claim they will be unable to live unless they obtain from 50 to 75 per cent protection.

THE MEASURE IS FAIR.

But those men will vote for the bill all right when the time comes, whether their kicking accomplishes anything or not. They realize their case against the provisions of the bill is weak and are compelled to acknowledge in private that the measure is fair to all interests and sections, and that its reductions on manufactures are compensated for by the free-listing of raw material.

The fight which is made against the free-listing of coal is also a weak one, because the coal men themselves are divided. In West Virginia, for instance, a no of the coal men believe their industry will be greatly benefited by placing coal on the free list if at the same time Canada removes her duty on coal. This will enable the coal from the northern West Virginia fields to find an enlarged field in the Canadian lake region, and the operators from northern and middle West Virginia therefore want free coal and will not co-operate with those who are working for a restoration of the duty.

Altogether the Democratic leaders in the house have no misgivings about the prompt passage of the Wilson bill through that body. They are confident it will go to the senate before February 1 with very few changes in it. Nor do the house leaders take much stock in the talk about a hard fight against the bill in the senate.

ALL WANT TARIFF REFORM.

They refer significantly to the fight against the repeal of the Sherman law in the senate and point out that many Democratic senators had strong backing from their states in their opposition, to repeal, but in the end they were unsuccessful. But with the tariff it will be a far different matter. There is not a state in the Union the Democracy of which has not declared vigorously and repeatedly for tariff reform. In every state the party is united on this issue. There is not a Democratic senator who has not made speeches on the stump and in the senate times innumerable in favor of tariff reform.

The Wilson bill will go to them with the indorsement of the president, of the house of representatives and of the Democratic press, and the senators will show less political good sense than they are usually credited with if they undertake to make any great changes in the bill. Legislation of this kind is essentially the business of the house of representatives to formulate, and the senate can be depended upon not to invite a fresh storm of popular indignation by pottering with the tariff bill so soon after its own pleasant experience in the matter of the silver repeal bill.

Therefore, notwithstanding all the talk about what will happen to the tariff bill when it gets to the senate, the tariff reform leaders are confident that it will be passed by that body in about the shape it came from the house and without undue delay.

A Municipal Labor Party.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 25.—At a meeting held here yesterday preliminary arrangements were made for the organization of an independent political party which will be composed of the members of the various labor organizations of Kansas City. The platform will demand that state legislation shall be more in the interest of the working classes than at present, and that city council shall enact ordinances intended to benefit them.

A Boiler Lets Go Down South.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 25.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred late yesterday afternoon at Whitesburg, on the Tennessee river. The immense boiler of W. C. Nichols's big sawmill exploded, instantly killing Engineer Benj. Thomas and Fireman Amos Banks, and, it is said, perhaps fatally wounding three lawyers, whose names have not been ascertained.

Not at Monte Carlo.

From Puck.

"ROUGE ET NOIR."

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

AN ACTIVE OLD MAN.

One Missouri Negro Who Claims to Be 123 Years of Age.

One of the oldest, if not the very oldest, men in America lives in a little shanty on the banks of the Osage river at Osage City, Mo. He is a negro and his name is Richard Hoops. According to the statements of Hoops, which are well supported by accessible records, he was born in Chatham county, N. C., December 20, 1770, and thus lacks less than a month of the completion of his 123d year. Born a slave, he was taken to Missouri by his owner, John P. Hayden, while a mere boy. A few years later he was sold to the man whose name he now bears, and lived with him near Vienna, Maries county, until the emancipation of the slaves. Since that time he has lived at Westphalia, but for the past 25 years has made his home at Osage City.

Hoops is remarkably well preserved and lives alone in his shanty. He fishes a great deal for the big catfish that frequent the waters of the Osage, and is never happier than when he can catch a big one and make soup of its head. He is still able to do some work, and it was only a few years since that he contracted with a farmer in the vicinity of his home to remove the stumps and roots off a newly cleared tract of land. He fulfilled his contract, doing all the work himself. His mind is still clear on many of the events that happened toward the close of the last century, and he recalls with great pride that he once held the horse of General Greene, of revolutionary fame. In appearance Hoops resembles a mummy; his skin looks like parchment and he is toothless and hairless, but his step is remarkably firm and his eye bright and clear.

As stated, he lives alone, having no relatives so far as known. He is a member and regular attendant of the African Methodist Episcopal church. His neighbors take a great interest in him and do him many acts of kindness, and he would not have to work, as they would supply his simple wants gladly, but he is independent, and says that he proposes to earn his own living for many years yet. His house stands under the approach to the Missouri Pacific railroad bridge across the Osage, and except when absent on his fishing trips "Uncle Hoops," as he is called, can be found at home. He has the record of his birth, and there is but little doubt that he is the oldest person in the country.

HAS TELESCOPING MASTS.

Unique Contrivance on the Sticks on a British Steamer.

A queer craft is the British steamer Beltisloe, which has completed her maiden voyage to this port, says the New York *Herald*. She now lies anchored near Robbins reef.

The Beltisloe is the first vessel to arrive here which was especially built to go through the big ship canal from Manchester to Mersey, in England. Her lower masts are hollow, and of iron.

Her wooden topmasts are so arranged that they can be made to telescope into the lower masts.

She can go under the bridges over the Manchester canal without difficulty.

The vessel is schooner rigged, and comes now from East Indian ports. She is laden with sugar and spices.

A GIRL'S SUPERSTITIONS.

What She Thinks She Believes About Some Little Things.

She girl who is superstitious says—

That when you think that you'll make what's left of yesterday's roast do for today's dinner it is a sure sign that some of your friends will take it into their heads to drop in just about dinner time.

That when a girl begins to pick things off a man's coat and to notice if his hair is combed just right and to insist on holding his overcoat at every opportunity it's a sign that the girl has designs of her own.

That when there is one chair that is wobbly and week in its legs every man that comes into your parlor will make a bee line for that particular chair. A man can always pick out the one broken chair among a hundred thousand whole ones.

PERSONALS.

PROF. MAX MULLER, the philologist, is 70 years old. He lives at Oxford, England, with his wife, who is an English woman.

EUGENE FIELD has gone to the Pacific coast for the winter. His health is not good, and has not been since he was taken ill with pneumonia two months ago.

THE Infanta Eulalia intends to make her home this winter in Paris. She is a great skater and the Cercle des Patineurs holds forth irresistible attractions for her.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, the California multi-millionaire, has left one-twentieth of his great estate to be held in trust as a fund for the relief of sufferers by earthquake.

THE widow of Frederick L. Ames has presented to the Boston museum of fine arts, in memory of her husband, two life-sized portraits by Rembrandt, valued at $40,000 each.

SENATOR-ELECT MARTIN, of Virginia, is 46 years old, and is said to personally resemble Thomas B. Reed. Mr. Martin, although not a Prohibitionist, never indulges in liquor, nor uses tobacco.

MISS E. PAULINE JOHNSON, an Indian girl from Canada, read several poems in Boston the other day in "a necklace of bear claws and a bracelet of panther claws." Presumably that wasn't all, either.

ROSE SHELLY, a woman mail carrier, transports the mail regularly between Dexter and Goshen, an 18-mile stretch of lonesome road, in Lane county, Ore. Early or late, snow or shine, she makes the trip.

HORACE GREELEY PERRY is the remarkable name of a young woman who boasts of being the only woman editor in the state of Minnesota. She is also the youngest editor, being only 21 years of age.

JOHN HAMILTON BROWN, who invented the wonderful new wire segmental gun, is a native of Maine, where he was born in 1837. Both of his parents were relatives of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie.

THOMPSON CHANDLER, a farmer of Lyons, N. Y., is the father of two boys, one of them 8 years old, the other a prosperous business man, aged 60, of vineland, N. J., who, in turn has a son of 40, who is a bank director.

CHRISTIAN REID, the well-known story writer, is a daughter of Colonel Charles Fisher, who lost his fortune when the state of North Carolina became bankrupt years ago. The daughter sought to work bravely to help her father out of his difficulties and has succeeded.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CRANK DONJAM IN CUSTODY.

Wanted to Explain and Got Behind the Bars.

HE LIVED IN PITTSBURGH AT ONE TIME.

More Evidence of His Letter-Writing Discovered.

SAYS HE MADE NO THREATS OF VIOLENCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Joseph Donjam, the man who has been writing threatening letters to a number of prominent public men during the last two weeks, is in jail to-night. He walked into the detective bureau of James A. McDevitt this afternoon, asking for food. The detective took him into a coffee-house and had something prepared for him to eat. Meantime he questioned him and learned enough to fix his identity. He started toward the station house with his man, and on the way met Detective Ned Weedon and George Boyd, in whose hands he placed him.

It will be remembered that a letter from this man to Senator Mills a few days ago caused the senator's son, Charles H. Mills, to secure leave from the authorities to go armed for the protection of his father. This was the cause of bringing the man's acts more prominently before the public. For several months past he has been writing similar letters to a number of prominent public men, among whom were Vice-President Stevenson, Senator Gorman, Senator Mills, Senator Sherman, and, as the man himself claims, President Cleveland and Secretary of War Lamont.

As long ago as during the fight over the silver question in the senate Vice-President Stevenson received letters almost daily from Donjam, who was then in Newark, N. J. No attention was paid to them and they were consigned to the waste basket as fast as they arrived. The vice-president to-day received one which was dated from 304 Leigh street, this city. A number of reporters were at the First precinct police station to see the man, and he talked very freely to all of them.

LOOKS SLOUCHY.

He is 28 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 180 or 190 pounds, is dark and sallow, has a greasy complexion, small dark mustache, and has a rather slouchy look about him. He has the drooping eyelids which usually accompany a brooding and melancholy disposition. The man's manner of relating his story gives ample evidence that he does not belie his appearance in this respect. He talks very rationally and with a rather studied effort to avoid any appearance of bitterness or the expression of any anarchistic views.

Donjam is an Austrian by birth and lays stress upon the assertion that he is a Catholic, and professes a degree of piety. His story is that he came to this country when he was 15 years old, and had been a telegraph operator in the old country. He manifested considerable pride in his nationality, but denies with spirit the public statement that he is a "Polack."

He gave up telegraphing when he came to this country because there was some slight difference in the instruments and in the alphabet. "Under those circumstances," he continued, "if I had secured a job they would have sent me to some remote office in the far west where there are coyotes and cougars and other dangerous creatures."

He became a bench molder after he came here and claims to have worked for a time at Salem, O., as well as in the wire mills at Johnstown at the time of the great flood there, but was in Pittsburgh on that particular occasion. Later, with his father, mother and brother, he went to Newark, N. J., and last May, having been out of work, went to Washington and Idaho and prospected for gold there.

COULDN'T GET WORK.

He tells a rather fearful tale of the dangers he encountered from rough miners in that country and says that no man who was not willing to spend his earnings in drunkenness and debauchery was permitted to stay there. He went back to Newark and claims to have been endeavoring to secure work there ever since. He says he lived with his father and mother at 128 Burnett street. This agrees with the address of the earlier letters received from him here. He claims that his father and brother went to Florida to take up lands, but that he did not think it was worth while to go, as he could not get anything to do anywhere.

He denied with considerable emphasis that he was an anarchist or socialist, or attended any meetings of those bodies, but contends that he was prevented from securing employment because he was not a member of the Knights of Labor or any other labor union. As to the letters that he has been writing he claims that he was incited to write them by other people, receiving $100 for doing it. Asked as to the character of the persons who did this, he disclaimed that they were anarchists or that they formed any association. They were merely private persons. He also denies that there were any threats in the letters he had written or any references whatever to dynamite.

"I never saw dynamite and would not know it if I saw it," he said.

When asked what right he had to compose such letters at the bidding of other people, he simply inquired: "What right have you to write down what I am telling you? It was simply a business I went into to make a living, just as you write news for the newspapers."

MADE NO THREATS.

He claimed that all that was contained in any of the letters was a proposition to each of the men addressed to forward him the cost of transportation to Washington and an offer to come on there and make a business proposition to them. This was after he found that there was no work to be had, and he intimates that he had a plan to better affairs. As to what this plan is he declines to say anything, but will probably make a statement of it later at his trial. The man came to Washington three days ago from Baltimore. Night before last he applied at the police station for lodgings and the officer in charge directed him to the municipal lodging-house, next door to the station house, where he slept that night and sawed wood next morning to pay for his lodgings.

With reference to this Donjam is very earnest in his assertion that it is the first time he ever slept in such a place. The Washington police had no description of the man at that time in their possession.

Yesterday he fell in with a German on a bench in one of the public parks in this city. The man was drunk, but spoke some words of encouragement to him and told him that he was out of work, but gave him a quarter and hoped he might soon find something to do. He thought the best thing he could do with the quarter was to get some postal cards and make another effort to secure answers from them to whom he had been sending. He took lodings at 304 Tenth street, in this city, and slept there last night. This is the address on a postal card received from him to-day. His story is that he was about this place all day waiting for someone to appear in reply to his postal cards, but no one came.

KNEW HE WOULD BE ARRESTED.

He then determined, he says, to start out to look for Chief Drummond. He was very much disturbed and astonished at the character of the publications in the newspapers regarding the letters he wrote from Baltimore last week, but wanted to see the authorities and set himself right. With this in mind he stopped at the detective office of James A. McDevitt. He knew perfectly well that he would be arrested when he made himself known to the authorities, but this did not seem to disturb him. The man speaks very good English, but with a very strong German accent. He is evidently well educated, and says he spent much time in reading scientific works on electricity and chemistry and kindred topics.

In reply to a question he said he had also read works on political economy and social science but hastened to add that they were not such as were given out by the socialist and anarchist associations in New York city.

The police officials say that it is not probable that his hearing will take place to-morrow and it may be delayed several days. The letters from him which they now have in their possession do not contain threats of a character that would be likely to make a case against him on that charge. It is believed, however, that threatening letters can be secured from among the earlier ones he sent if any of them have been preserved. If they have not it may be necessary to proceed against him on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

The man tells a connected story, but the police put no faith in his assertion that he was incited to write the letters by other persons.

THEY ARE ASIATIC.

The Only Resemblance Between the Two Great Religions.

Contemporary Review.

In their origin, Christianity and Islam are both Asiatic, both Semitic, and Jerusalem is but a few hundred miles from Mecca. In regard to the number of their adherents, both have steadily increased from the beginning to the present day. After 1,900 years, Christianity numbers 400,000,000, and Islam, after 1,300 years, 200,000,000; but Mohammedanism has been practically confined to Asia and Africa, while Christianity has been the religion of Europe and the new world, and politically it rules now over all the world except China and Turkey.

Mohammedanism has been identified with a stationary civilization, and Christianity with a progressive one. There was a time, from the eighth century to the thirteenth, when science and philosophy flourished at Bagdad and Cordova under Moslem rule, while darkness reigned in Europe. But Renan has shown that this brilliant period was neither Arabic nor Mohammedan in its spirit or origin, and, although his statements may admit of some modification, it is certain that, however brilliant while it lasted, this period has left no trace in the Moslem faith, unless it be in the philosophical basis of Mohammedan law, while Christianity has led the way in the progress of modern civilization.

Both of these are positive religions. Each claims to rest upon a divine revelation, which is in its nature final and unchangeable; yet the one is stationary and the other progressive. The one is based upon what it believes to be divine commands, and the other upon divine principles—just the difference that there is between the law of Sinai and the law of love, the ten commandments and the two. The ten are specific and unchangeable; the two admit of ever new and progressive application.

COST FOUR DOLLARS.

The Deliberative Half-Breed and His Price for a Canoe.

Forest and Stream.

In the summer of '85 I was traveling among the back lakes of Ontario and thought I should like to take home a good birch canoe. There was a half-breed named Trueaxe who was famous for his canoes, so I sought him out and asked him if he could build me one. He was reclining in the sun by his door, and whittling a stick at the time. He replied slowly:

"Well, I dunno. I'm terr'ble busy; what size do you want?"

"To hold two men and a hundred weight of baggage."

"Well, I dunno, there's a terr'ble lot of work about a canoe like that."

"I know that; I don't expect to get it for nothing."

"Ye see, it ain't like it was 20 year ago, when I could cut a dozen canoe barks right at the door."

"Of course not," I said.

"Besides, real good cedar ain't so plentp as it used to be."

"I know all that, but what is it to cost?"

"Then, I've seen the time I could jest step to the swamp with a spade and git all the tarmarac ribs I wanted in five minutes, but it ain't like that now; I suppose I'd ha' to go a half mile or more for 'em."

"I know that; what I want to know is"——

"An' maybe you think it's no trick to git jest the right sort of gum jest when ye want it for caulking."

"Botheration! Are you going to tell me or not?"

"Another thing, it ain't every man you meet can build a canoe."

"Do you think I'd be here fooling around if I thought it was?"

"Well, I dunno; there's a terrible lot o' work about it; it's near a two weeks' job, an' wages is away up now. It ain't like it was 20 years ago, I tell you; canoe building was cheap then, but ye got to squeal for it nowadays, 'specially when they is built to order."

"Now, look here," said I, "I'm not beating you down, and I don't want any more explanation. Once for all, what would she cost?"

"Well, I dunno; ye crowd a man when he's busy, ye have to pay for it; I dunno, but I guess ye can't get that canoe under fo' dollars, an' I ain't partic'lar to do it at that, even."

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS

Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs much as a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $30, and six more to prevent Roup," says one customer. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. Sample for 2 cts. in stamps, five packs $1. Large 2 1-4 lb. can, by mail, $1. 6 large cans, $5, express prepaid. Sample copy of The Best Poultry Paper sent free. Farm poultry one year (price 50c.) and large can $1.50. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 12 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

IN SPITE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Duval Club Going On With the Big Fight.

NO LAW IN FLORIDA TO PREVENT IT.

Corbett Training for the Contest of His Life.

MITCHELL WILL ARRIVE ON TUESDAY

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 23.—In spite of Governor Mitchell's expressed determination to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight, the men who are trying to bring about the contest are going ahead with their preparations. Work on the arena is being pushed and everything will soon be in readiness for the contest. A. W. Cockerill, attorney for the Duval athletic club, expressed the opinion today that there was no law in the Florida statute books by which Governor Mitchell could stop the contest. What the governor intends to do no one knows. He is at Tampa now and will not return to talk until after the holidays.

The Southern associated press correspondent visited Mayport to-day and inspected Corbett after he had undergone his first week's training. Corbett was found in the dressing room, stretched upon the rubbing down table, and standing over him were Delaney, Prof. Donaldson and Tom Corbett, all of whom were imparting to the body of the champion that friction supposed to be necessary to good condition. Corbett's muscles stood out in magnificent type and his skin glowed with the hue of perfect health. He had just finished wrestling with McVey, and his knees, elbows and collarbone showed the abrasions received in the struggle. As the alcohol touched these, the champion's face would be distorted into a grimace of pain from the smarting, but he explained that they would soon become hardened to the work.

Corbett's first work this morning was with dumbbells. Then came breakfast and a four-mile spin up the beach and back. After a rub-down he punched the bag for half an hour and then put on the gloves for a bout with Donaldson. Then came dinner, and in the afternoon the champion indulged in pool and handball. Corbett seems to be getting fit rapidly, and there is no doubt, if no mischance occurs, that he will enter the ring fit to fight for his life.

In a talk this morning with Billy Thompson it was learned that Mitchell's manager has finally decided that his principal will give an exhibition at the opera house on his arrival here. Thompson this morning received a letter from Mitchell at Boston, saying that on account of some necessary purchases to be made in New York on Monday morning he will not leave Philadelphia for Jacksonville until 6:55 on Monday evening. This will put him in this city about 9 o'clock Tuesday night. On Thursday morning he will probably go to his training quarters and remain there until the contest. Both Mitchell and Thompson are confident of the former's ability to best the American, and Thompson says that if the contest ends before the tenth round the verdict will be given to Mitchell, but if it lasts longer there is no telling when it will end.

QUEER DEDICATION.

An Excommunicated Priest Has a Bishop of His Own.

DETROIT, Dec. 25.—The church of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Father Kolasinski's new place of worship, was dedicated yesterday by a "bishop" brought by the priest from Wisconsin to perform the ceremony. Although thousands of Poles attended the services, the trouble which had been feared did not take place. Kolasinski, some years ago, was excommunicated by the pope for offenses against the Catholic church. Notwithstanding this fact, Kolasinski, who is very popular among his parishioners, has retained a large following of ignorant Poles who believe his is the true church.

A QUEER MURDER.

George Clancy Slashed With a Knife Under His Coat Tails.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—George Clancy, aged 45 years, a brother of Congressman John M. Clancy, was murdered yesterday by Timothy McDermott in a saloon on Hudson avenue. Clancy was standing at the bar when McDermott came in, and, stealing up behind Clancy, lifted up the flaps of his coat tails and slashed him across both legs with a long knife. The injured man bled profusely, and when an ambulance surgeon arrived he found that the arteries of Clancy's legs had been severed and that he could not live. He was taken to the hospital and died.

MacVeagh Will Accept.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 27.—Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, who is in the city, said to-day that the president of the United States could not have placed him in a position more to his liking than the Italian mission. He was much gratified, he added, and highly flattered at the prompt confirmation of his appointment by the senate. He will remain in Florida about two weeks, and start for Rome in February.

Atlanta's Circular Boundary.

Atlanta, Ga., has the odd distinction of a circular boundary. The union railway station is as nearly as may be the center of this circle, and grouped about the center at no great distance are the old and the new court houses, the old and the new capitol, the governor's residence and the chief factory of the city.

Rather Ambiguous.

The following "In Memoriam" notice, contributed by two daughters in memory of their father and mother, appeared in a Liverpool paper recently:

"We miss their kind and helping hand,
Their fond and tender care.
We miss their helping, guiding hand—
What is home without them there?
Peace, perfect peace."

Effect of a Scare.

Judge.

Old Murchison had no hair on his head to raise when his wife met him walking with Molly Flinders, the typewriter, but his mustache did the duty nobly.

A MOSLEM HYMN.

It Shows the Spiritual Side of the Faith of Islam.

Contemporary Review.

Those who have had much acquaintance with Moslems know that there are many common people—as many women as men—who seem to have more or less clear ideas of spiritual life, and strive to attain something higher than mere formality and verbal confession; who feel their personal unworthiness and hope only in God. The following extract from one of many similar poems of Shereef Hanum, a Turkish Moslem lady of Constantinople, rendered into English by the Rev. H. O. Dwight, is certainly as spiritual in thought and language as most of the hymns sung in Christian churches:

O Source of Kindness and of Love,
Who givest aid all hopes above,
'Mid grief and guilt although I grope,
From Thee I'll ne'er cut off my hope,
My Lord, O my Lord?

Thou, King of kings, dost know my need,
Thy pardoning grace no bars can heed;
Thou low'st to help the helpless one,
And bidd'st his cries of fear be done,
My Lord, O my Lord!

Should'st Thou refuse to still my fears,
Who else will stop to dry my tears?
For I am guilty, guilty still,
No other one has done so ill,
My Lord, O my Lord!

The lost in torment stand aghast
To see this rebel's sin so vast;
What wonder, then, that Shereef cries
For mercy, mercy, ere she dies,
My Lord, O my Lord!

These facts are important, not as proving that Mohammedanism is a spiritual faith in the same sense as Christianity, for it is not, but as showing that many Moslems do attain some degree, at least, of what Christians mean by spiritual life; while, as we must confess, it is equally possible for Christianity to degenerate into mere formalism.

No, Give Them Plenty of Rope.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Those Californians who wanted to fight for Dole ought to be shot into a United States prison. This Hawaiian craze ought to be stopped so suddenly that people like those in the California company, at the head of ranting newspapers, or who make intemperate speeches in congress, will never forget where they are at.

A Kansas Bank Closed.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 25.—Bank Commissioner Bridenthal has closed the Bank of Greensburg. The commissioner says the bank owes about $68,000, that it has a quantity of worthless paper, and that, in his opinion, it will not pay more than 65 cents on the dollar.

JEST FOR FUN.

"A dun should be a very unpopular person."

"So he is."

"It doesn't seem so."

"Why doesn't it?"

"At nearly every house he calls he is invited to call again."—*New York Press.*

The breath of suspicion is generally scented with cloves.—*Puck.*

Husband—Who was that man I saw you kissing on the balcony?

Wife—Why, how dare you suspect me, sir! It was my brother.

Husband—Ah, I remember now you promised to be a sister to Jack Dashing before you married me.—*Truth.*

The Wife—How did you dare, sir, to scold me before Mrs. Brown?

The Husband—Well, you know, Maria, I daren't scold you when we are by ourselves.—*Kate Field's Washington.*

She—You know, Reggie, that girls are being called by the names of flowers now, and my sister suggested that I should be called Thistle.

Reggie—Oh! yes, I see, because you are so sharp.

She—Oh, no; she said it was because a donkey loved me.—*Boston Home Journal.*

Jones—My wife essayed a new role today, as cook.

Brown—Mine essayed several.

Jones—What were they?

Brown—Light rolls, and they were so heavy I could hear them drop when I swallowed them.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"You ought to be very proud of your wife. She is a brilliant talker."

"You're right there."

"Why, I could listen to her all night."

"I often do."—*Texas Siftings.*

Helen—Oh, dear! what will I do with this awful blot on my letter to Harry?

Florence—Never mind, dear, he won't see it.

Helen—Why not?

Florence—You give it to your father to mail.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The Human Elephant—Say, the India Rubber Man got full last night.

The Double-Headed Man—What did they do to him.

The Human Elephant—Bounced him.—*Life.*

"This lamp is so heavy I can hardly carry it."

"Why don't you turn up the wick?"—*Life.*

Over the face of the frozen earth
The force of the blast is sweeping,
And it playfully sings by the nice warm hearth,
And grandpa, blissfully sleeping;
But he's dreaming not of a world on high,
Above this valley of sorrow—
He coins, in his sleep, a new weather lie
To tell to the kids to-morrow.

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

MADONNA.

How well we know them—I and you—
This pair so fond, so blest;
The mother in her gown of blue,
The Child upon her breast!

Close to her heart she holds Him there,
(Our mothers held us so),
This woman in the carved chair,
And will not let Him go.

We stagger on through the year's din,
From green leaf unto sere;
But when the Christmas bells begin
To clang their ancient cheer,

No more we think of cares or harms,
Our Christ a man of woe;
We put Him in His mother's arms,
And will not let Him go!

—*Lizette Woodworth Reese in the Independent.*

NOTHING STANDS AS HIGH,

as a remedy for every womanly ailment, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Here is the proof. It's the *only* medicine for women so certain in its effects that it can be *guaranteed*. In every case, if it doesn't benefit or cure, your money is returned. Can anything else though it may be better for a tricky dealer to sell, be "just as good" for you to buy? "Favorite Prescription" is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a complete cure for all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses peculiar to the sex.

For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical "change of life"; for women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and *every* woman who is "run-down," tired, or overworked—it is a special, safe, and certain help.

If you have an incurable case of Catarrh, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay you $500 cash. They believe that they can cure you.

THE MESSAGE IN THE GLASS.

An Interesting Experiment in Total Reflection Described.

Romantic boys and girls are often wont to write tender missives to each other, sometimes in cipher and sometimes with the letters formed backward. The simplest way of reading the latter is by holding it in front of the looking-glass and reading the reflection.

The *Science Amusant* tells of a more novel and amusing way to accomplish the same thing. It is as follows:

Fill a glass with water and hold it above the eyes. Place the paper in the water and hold it above the eyes so that the tops of the letters will be turned down,

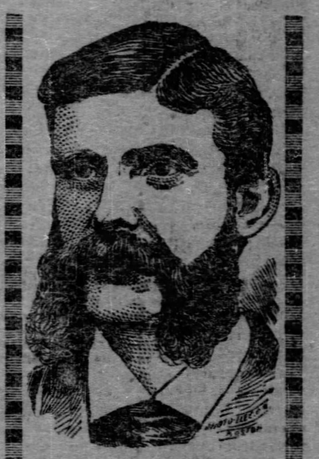
TOTAL REFLECTION.

and apply to the opposite side of the glass. Look now at the inferior horizontal surface of the water and you will see, just above the edge of the paper, the inverted image of the paper and words, with the letters right side up. This curious phenomenon is owing to what is called total reflection. The rays emitted by the inscriptions are reflected on the inferior horizontal surface of the water and impress the eye like rays reflected by a mirror. If you place the eye too low the image will disappear, for the incidence of the rays of light having diminished the eye will then see objects placed above the level of the water.

A DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

Mlle. Michailova Made Her Exit in a Startling Manner.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25. — Mlle. Michailova, a favorite danseuse of the Imperial theater, invited a party of friends to supper yesterday evening. While they were all seated at the table the hostess arose hurriedly, in a few brief, sharp words bade farewell to her guests, and before anybody could prevent her she swallowed a dose of poison, which she had poured unobserved into a wineglass, and fell dead before her horrified friends.



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South Hartwick, N. Y.

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DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,
GENTS:—Two years ago I had "La Grippe" which must have poisoned my blood as I had the "shingles" shortly after, for in their worst form. I took a large amount of Dr.'s medicines but they left me worse and not able to work.

I was terribly afflicted with KIND boils, had six and two carbuncles at one time. I tried everything I could hear of but consigned to have boils.

Added to all this Eczema THAT tormented me night and day. The itching was intense. I had severe pains in right side and back, continual headache.

CURES was discouraged. At last I heard of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, commenced using it, and the third bottle completely CURED me.

Yours respectfully,
LEWIS M. EDMUNDS.

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South Hartwick, N. Y.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

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FOR ALL PAIN
Rheumatism
Feminine Complaints
Lameness
Soreness
Wounds
Bruises
Catarrh
Burns
Piles

USE POND'S EXTRACT

It will Cure.

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as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASES. Physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitting for duties of business and society permanently cured.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1893.

WOMAN IN INDUSTRY.

That woman is winning her way in the industrial world was demonstrated very clearly in a lecture delivered the other evening at Washington by CARROLL D. WRIGHT, of the bureau of statistics. The entrance of woman into the industrial world, he claimed, was assured when the factory took the place of hand labor, about 1760-70. Women then entered the factory and supplemented the work of man, in some cases supplanting him at a lower rate of wages. This difference still exists in the industries, while in the professions women are as well paid as men. Mr. WRIGHT held that while women laborers, as a rule, receive lower compensation, it is not true that they receive lower wages for like work. Where piece-work is done by women the wages are in proportion, or very nearly so, to the amount of skill and application displayed by the worker. Mr. WRIGHT took issue with certain economists who have written on the subject and who held that women had been created of inferior mold at the outset of the race, or that women were inferior to men in creative faculty.

Mr. WRIGHT gave some important statistics showing the employment of women in remunerative industrial pursuits. Female labor in government service constitutes 12 per cent; in professional life, 46.26 per cent; trade, 11.09 per cent; in agriculture, 52 per cent; in fisheries, 9 per cent; in manufactures, 28.58 per cent, and so on. In this country 65.5 per cent of the public school teachers are women, and in New Hampshire and Massachusetts 90 per cent are women.

The curious fact was stated that woman's intellectual status had been certainly improved by each change of operatives in the New England factories from American to English girls, then to Irish and then to French-Canadian. Each change had been for the better of each successive class, the ex-operatives having been pushed up and not down in the scale of existence. We think the same holds good as to masculine labor. To a great extent the Irish laborer has been pushed up by the Italian and Hungarian taking his place in the lowest forms of unskilled labor. The number of higher educational institutions open to women in this country was remarkable, there being 228 colleges of the liberal arts and 193 institutions for higher training.

As to the moral side of the question, Mr. WRIGHT claimed the popular belief, that the morals of the wage-earning women are not up to that of the domestically employed, was, in his opinion, absolutely false, but, as comparisons are odious, he dropped the subject with his statement of belief. In looking to the future, Mr. WRIGHT said that the present industrial development of women was likely to lead to a decrease of the marriage rate and an increase of the divorce rate. On this point he said:

As a woman acquires the power to support herself she will be less likely to seek marriage relations as a seeming means of support and protection. The necessity under which many young women live, of looking upon marriage as a freedom from some form of labor, tends to my mind to the worst form of prostitution that exists. I cannot see much difference except in degree between the woman who sells her whole freedom and her soul to a man for life because he furnishes her with certain conveniences and the one who sells her temporary freedom and her soul for a temporary remuneration. A woman, therefore, able to honorably support herself while she is developing her intellectual and spiritual faculties is more likely to seek or accept marriage relations which depend upon the purest and highest elements of friendship.

Still, it will strike those not given over to everything miscalled progress, and, notwithstanding the plausible way Mr. WRIGHT puts it, that if the industrial development of women tends to a decrease of marriages and an increase of divorces it cannot be a very good thing in the long run. It is progress backward, and to a lower moral standard.

LAST OF LOTTERIES.

A society of Philadelphia Quakers some 60 years ago began a war on lotteries, which until that time had been looked on as a fair and legitimate way of raising money for public or private purposes. There were church lotteries as well as for benevolent purposes, and in the revolutionary war to help raise the funds to feed and clothe the patriot army. No one dreamed they were immoral or pernicious in their tendencies. But all this is changed. A recognition of the demoralizing influence of this species of gambling was forced on the country by the widespread operations of the Louisiana lottery, which was chartered 25 years ago. The United States government and the state of Louisiana have made an end of that gigantic and plausible swindle, and in a few months it will take its departure for the Central American state of Honduras, on whose destinies it has laid its corrupting hand and where it proposes to build up an American Monte Carlo. No more heroic struggle was ever made by any people than by the citizens of Louisiana, men and women, to relieve their state of the great gambling concern at the election a year ago. The cupidity of the state was appealed to to grant a new lease of life to the lottery company by one of the most stupendous bribes in history; but it was of no avail. The charter of the company expires with this year, and it must seek the foreign refuge it has found in poverty-stricken Honduras.

With the expiration of the Louisiana lottery charter, there only remained one chartered lottery company in this country that could put forward the plea of "vested rights" to protect its franchise. This was a well-known chartered company doing business in Kentucky. A few days ago the court of appeals of the state rendered a decision sustaining, as against the plea of vested rights, the stringent anti-lottery laws of Kentucky. It is true the lottery company put in their legislative charter, granted years ago, and claimed the charter was a contract with the state, not to be impaired by future legislation. This is the essence of the famous Dartmouth college case, but the Kentucky court of appeals took advantage of a later decision of the supreme court, probably designed to abate the extreme construction put upon that decision. In this later decision the federal supreme court found in the police power of the states a refuge from what they regarded as the hardships of the doctrine that a charter is an irrepealable contract. It is denied in this later decision that a state can, by a legislative charter, forever divest itself of the right to protect the public health and morals. It is upon this ground the Kentucky court sustains the anti-lottery laws, overriding a charter conferred on the lottery company by the state.

DONKEYS IN THE PULPIT.

Some people are not to blame for their ignorance or their incapacity to appreciate common and notorious facts of our national life, but when these silly ones constitute themselves teachers the outlook is very bad. It is the blind leading the blind, or the blind smothering the intelligence and common sense of the people. It is especially an aggravation when these donkeys thunder their nonsense from the pulpit, and not only advertise their own ignorance, but bring religion into disrepute, so far as a limited capacity can work this injury. Thus a Mt. Washington preacher on Christmas day, in informing his congregation that he did not indorse the old saying that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," made this profound exhibition of himself. "The voice of the people," said he, "that gave us the present administration of our national affairs is alone responsible for the present condition of affairs all over our recently prosperous nation." Was this ever excelled in the way of stupidity? But the low grade politician masquerading in the pulpit went on: "Efforts to enact into laws theories condemned by all the past history and experience of our nation have paralyzed our business and impoverished many of our well-to-do and happy families, not only of these cities, but in every part of our own great and good country." Could conceit and ignorance go farther? But the crowning mendacity and deliberate lying is a little farther along when this ridiculous preacher attributes tariff reform "to the satanic system of human slavery," which, "as of old, if it cannot rule will try to ruin."

It would be useless to attempt to refute all this, as with sensible people the statement carries its own refutation. It is the dense ignorance and narrow prejudice of this alleged clergyman that commands attention rather than his low, partisan falsehood. Is it any wonder the pulpit is said to be a decaying force in the great cities when the intelligence of the average citizen is insulted by such displays after he has been inveigled into church on the pretense he is to hear the kindly, the humane and the honest lessons of the Christmas season? Instead, he is treated to partisan rancor, and the extravagance and falsehood of the gutter politician. Wonder if this pulpit stumper ever heard of the panic of 1873. Did he ever hear of the coke war in Fayette county? Did he ever hear of the riots of 1877, in the heart of Pittsburgh, with a standing army here, and the accompaniment of arson and pillage, or the hundreds of human lives that were sacrificed or maimed? Or did he ever hear of the Homestead riots, with their terrible story, involving all the crimes and making Allegheny county a byword and reproach all over the civilized world? In these two riots, with Protection at its climax, ten millions of property was destroyed, our city and its surroundings became an armed camp, hundreds of lives were lost, and hundreds of others maimed; the civil law was brought into disrepute and martial law substituted, while the differences between labor and capital were intensified in their bitterness and anger. That was the ripened fruit of protection which the Mt. Washington preacher seems to have no capacity to understand.

THE CRANK GOVERNORS.

The states of the Union have an unusually large assortment of crank governors at this time, with Populist, Democratic and Republican antecedents. There is TILLMAN, of South Carolina, with his state dramshop idea. Then comes WAITE, of Colorado, with blood to the bridle of his fiery steed. LEWELLYN, of Kansas, has a variety of radical notions surging up to rank socialism. Governor PENNOYER, of Oregon, is another of the crank governors, and is much given to long epistles to the president, proclaiming him the worst sort of a traitor, and invoking human and divine vengeance on his devoted head. It is strange that in Governor PENNOYER'S lass, given to the world on Christmas day, the entire blame of the hard times is laid on the repeal of the Sherman law. This theory is largely entertained on the Pacific slope and the mountain silver states. Our Republican papers welcome the Oregon governor's bitter diatribe as so much gain for their side. There is this little difference, however, PENNOYER blames everything on silver, while Republicans put it on the tariff—not the McKinley one that is in force and is the author of unnumbered woes, but the tariff of the future, that proposes to oppress an impoverished people by cutting off two or three hundred millions of taxation.

Governor PENNOYER in his last makes the absurd statement that the legislation for which he holds President CLEVELAND responsible made gold alone a full legal tender, refusing both the silver dollar and the silver certificate, "thus rendering unavailable more than one-half of the national currency as absolute debt-paying money." The facts are quite the other way. There are upward of $600,000,000 silver certificates or silver dollars outstanding, and this money is practically as full legal tender as gold. France, which is often referred to by the silver people as the land of promise, only makes silver a legal tender to the extent of 50 francs, or $10, but in the United States the $600,000,000 of our silver money is an unlimited legal tender. Governor PENNOYER'S facts are a long ways off color, but not more so than the pleas of our protectionist friends. But when the governor gets on the sentimental lay and appeals to CLEVELAND as a father to look upon his sleeping babes, not knowing what it is not to "have a sufficiency of food and clothing," he is superb, and there is no resisting him. Mr. CLEVELAND should at once issue a ukase ordering better times.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE London *News* puts the "foreigner pays the tax" argument of MCKINLEY, REED and DALZELL (by the two latter in the minority report) very neatly. Referring to our imports last year of $421,000,000, and the payment on them of $205,000,000 customs taxes, the *News* says "that the Americans are shrewd enough to know that while the foreigner got his $421,000,000, the value of the imports, the American people paid the $205,000,000, so that the goods imported through the custom house cost them $626,000,000." That is about the size of it, although REED and DALZELL commit themselves to the blooming absurdity that the foreigner pays the tax.

THE fact that Mr. CROKER proposes to reorganize Tammany hall by doubling the number of the assembly district leaders, the increase to be composed of "business men" rather than politicians, shows that the rising opposition to Tammany ways is making itself felt in the old wigwam. The chances are that Tammany will have another captain than CROKER within a year. The state machine is also likely to be refurnished in the way of leadership. The New York Democrats are wide awake, and understand the causes of their defeat last November. It was a crushing one, and had no relation to Democratic principles, but was provoked by the arrogance of leaders and bosses.

THE minority tariff report, attributed to Messrs. REED and DALZELL, states as a grave matter that the majority of the committee "presented a bill which is only another tariff tinkering bill, the like of which has so disturbed the condition of business so many times during the last 30 years." The only "tariff tinkering" done by the Democrats in the last 50 years was the passage of the ariff law of 1846. Since 1861, when the Republicans came into power, a period of 32 years, the party has tinkered on the tariff to the extent of passing *twenty-six different tariff bills*, an average of nearly one a year, and with the single exception of one little bill every one of these 26 laws has been in the interest of trust and monopoly. Tariff tinkering, indeed!

THE case of Judge LONG, of the supreme court of Michigan, who was receiving a salary of $5,000 a year and a pension of $72 a month for total disability, is before the courts on the right of the pension commissioner to suspend the pension pending an examination, and also to require the pension office to restore the original rating of $72 a month for total disability to a man who is making $5,000 a year by his profession. The right to suspend pensions has been exercised by the pension office since 1808, while the power to reduce the rating of a pensioner to fit the facts of his case has always been regarded as one of the prerogatives of the pension office. We will have a judicial determination of these points, as the case of Judge LONG is certain to be appealed to the supreme court of the United States.

AN investigation ordered by the Virginia legislature into the recent election in that state, as bearing upon alleged corruption in the choice of senator, drew from General FITZ LEE the testimony that President CLEVELAND had sent him last fall 50 $20 bills to be used in the interest of the Democratic party of Virginia in the then pending contest with the Populists, which appeared to be somewhat doubtful. It was a purely voluntary contribution to the canvass, for of course no one asked the president to contribute. Mr. CLEVELAND is an ardent believer in well-directed political work in the way of educating the voter and seeing that there is organization to bring the voters to the polls, and he makes no secret of liberal political contributions to that end in his own state; but the Virginia case is the first one made public where he has gone outside of his state. He saw nothing improper in appointing Mr. VAN ALEN because of his liberal contribution to the national contest last year, for the simple reason he believed Mr. VAN ALEN was simply performing his duty. Some men interested in politics give of their time, to which no one objects, while others use their time for themselves and give of their money. There is no danger in the liberal use of money in the political education of the voters and making effective political organization. The danger comes when the money is diverted to baser or personal ends.

MORE STRIKED BAKERS.

Chicago Bosses, However, Say They Can't Pay Any More.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The bakers' strike is spreading and to-day six more bakeries were compelled to shut down for lack of men. This now makes 19 bakeries out of the 16 in which the men are controlled by the association in which the strike is on. The strikers claim that the 40 men employed by William Kaltz will join them to-morrow. The strike seems to be running largely by nationalities. Saturday all the strikers were Germans and to-day they are all Swedes. The bosses claim that they will soon have all the men they need and Heissler & Junge's, the largest bakery affected by the strike, today secured without much effort 71 new men to replace the 80 men who walked out on Saturday. The men admit that the fact of a large number of unemployed bakers is a heavy handicap, but claim that they will win out. The bosses on the other hand profess to be well satisfied with the conditions, and say that they simply cannot lose as there are too many men out of work and desperately anxious to secure it.

Many a business man wailed in vain for his hot rolls this morning. At 8 o'clock to-night the striking bakers met in secret session and at midnight were still in an animated discussion. They announced, however, that they had no intention of yielding and declared that they believed the fight is practically won.

FLORIDA'S RACE WAR.

LEESBURG RIFLES UNDER ARMS TO HELP KEEP PEACE.

Rumored Negro Advance Calls Orders for More Troops.

WILDWOOD, FLA., Dec. 26.—The negro Abe Lambright, who shot Ira Smith last night, together with five other negroes who were in the fight, were arrested this morning and lodged in jail by Sheriff Chapman, in charge of the Leesburg rifles. There was considerable firing from the rifles before the arrests were made. At least 75 shots were exchanged. Several hundred negroes were slightly wounded. Isaiah Ryan, colored, was killed last night but was not reported until this morning. Three of the supposed leaders of the riot, colored men, Abe Lambright, Jeff McCallister and Anderson Brown, are now in jail. James Lambright, the negro who started the difficulty with Rube Carothers, is still at large. It is not definitely known how many negroes were killed last night and this morning. It looked for a while as if Abe Lambright would be lynched, but a grand mass meeting of the white citizens was held to protest against lynch law and to advise peace and compromise.

Rev. Mr. Mason, Colonel L. E. Barwick and J. H. Curry made earnest speeches to the crowd, advising moderation and supremacy of law. The crowd was quieted and apparently satisfied to permit the sheriff to take charge of and remove the negro prisoner, Abe Lambright, to the Tavares jail, which he did under the protection of the Leesburg rifles. At this hour everything seems to be quiet. There are about 50 white men under arms. It was reported this afternoon that negroes were organizing in the direction of Lady Lake. Telegrams have been sent to the governor and it is understood he has ordered the troops to this place. They will arrive here at 11 o'clock to-night. Every road leading into town is picketed, and the movements of the negroes are closely watched. The people are very much excited. Rube Carothers, white, who was shot last night, is not dangerously wounded.

TAMPA, FLA., Dec. 26.—Acting under instructions from Governor Mitchell, the Tampa rifles, 42 strong, left on the 8 o'clock train to-night for Wildwood to aid in quelling the negro riot. The governor also ordered a special train from Ocala to that place to convey the rifles of that city to the scene of the riot. The latest news from Wildwood is to the effect that 15 negroes were wounded, 4 killed and 4 captured.

Salvation Sis Feed the Poor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—In the former dive on Grant avenue, recently transformed into the Salvation army barracks, over 3,500 hungry men and women were given a Christmas dinner. Besides this, over 1,000 baskets, each containing tea, coffee, sugar, rice, sago, beans, milk, candles, fruit, soap, mustard, maccaroni, butter, roast of mutton or beef, and nuts and candies, to the value of about $250, were sent out to suffering families. For this work the Salvationists had collected a fund of about $8,000.

A Desperado's Flight.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 26.—Last night Steve Johnson, a local desperado, burglarized a store at Mingo Junction. To-day he was seen wearing a stolen coat. Pursued, he took refuge under Snowden's restaurant building and opened fire on the officers, wounding one. A crowd collected, the mayor appeared and urged on the officers. Finally, after Johnson's ammunition was about exhausted, a rush was made and he was captured.

James Gallagher and Jack Bates.

NILES, O., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Jack Bates and James Gallagher were nearly matched to fight for $500 a side and a purse of $500. Gallagher holds the offer under advisement.

THE UNATTAINABLE.

There is a land where golden citrons grow,
Where white magnolias blossom all the year;
Those dwelling there pine for the Arctic snow,
The frozen pines, and whitened landscape drear.

There is a land where nightingale and thrush
Make day melodious, and the moonlit night;
Those dwelling there long for the chilly hush,
The leafless boughs, and lonely raven's flight.

There is a land where winnowed northern snows
And winter's cold awake of the sleigh-bell chimes;
Those dwelling there desire the damask rose
And the sweet drowsiness of southern climes.

With gaze fixed on some unattainable star,
The soul still yearns to reach a vague to be;
Fond dreamer! while we dream, neglect doth mar
The harvests of a rich reality.

Oh, heart of mine! that doth forever pine
For that which lies beyond its full desire,
Cease for a while! To-day alone is thine;
To-morrow's Death may blight thy funeral pyre.

—*Rudolph Steinhagen.*

THREE MEN ARE ARRESTED.

Charged With Two Robberies—Goods Found in Houses.

SHARON, PA., Dec. 26.—Richard Pew, of No. 42 Hickory street; Albert Clark, of No. 11 Cave street, and David Williams, of Ormond avenue, were arrested here to-day charged with being implicated in the robbery at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Williams, near Bloomfield, several weeks ago, and with the Reeder robbery. The men enjoyed reputations as good citizens. All were mill men with families.

Detective Moyer, of Youngstown, took up the Williams robbery, and last night asked the local police to assist in capturing the men. When the Pew house was searched the floor was taken up, and packed between the joists were found a stock of lace curtains, spreads, bed-clothes and a variety of goods. Mrs. Williams positively identified some of the most valuable articles as her property. At Michael Eagan's house some other property, which was described by John Reeder as having been stolen from his house, was found and identified by Reeder. Pew says the goods found in his house came to him in a legitimate way. All protest innocence.

A ROLLING MILL FAILURE.

Involves 800 Hands—The President Blames Everybody Else.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The Mahoning rolling mill company, with headquarters in this city and mills in Danville, Montour county, went into the hands of receivers to-day. The liabilities are $340,000 and assets $332,000. Abraham S. Patterson, the president of the company, said this afternoon that the reason the receivership was applied for was on account of the financial stringency and crippled trade, and he had the nerve to add "Cleveland for president and the Wilson tariff bill." The works at Danville employ 800 hands, and were running on full time until a week ago. To-day all the hands were dismissed except a few in the foundry and machine shop, which are still kept in operation.

SANTA CLAUS TOOK FIRE.

He Was Burned Up and the People Became Wild.

MILLERSBURG, O., Dec. 26.—At the Sand Run Methodist church last night the usual Christmas festival was held with a cotton snowhouse and Santa Claus clothed in cotton. Harry Duncan was playing Santa Claus. The house was crowded. Duncan's costume caught fire from a candle and he was fatally burned. A panic ensued. A woman threw her child through the window and another woman leaped out. Mrs. John Calhoun was trampled on, and probably fatally hurt. Three others were seriously injured, and almost every one else was more or less hurt.

CORNELL'S DEEP MYSTERY.

The Finding of Miss Yeargin's Body Partly Solves It.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The body of Miss Mary L. Yeargin, a student, who was drowned on November 18 while boating on Cayuga lake with Prof. Merriam, of Cornell university, was found to-day at McKinney point. The body was badly decomposed, but by marks on the clothing it is certain that it is the body of Miss Yeargin. It is the general impression that old man Bishop, who went to the sheriff several days ago to see if the reward would not be increased for the recovery of the body, knows more than he cares to tell as to where it has been for so long a time.

Behind in the Work.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26.—It has become evident that the clerical force of the world's fair department cannot complete its work by January 15, the date set by the board at its recent meeting for the dismissal of all employes. Commissioner Farquhar will exercise the discretionary power vested in him and retain the present force as long as advisable. Bills from all quarters are now pouring in, many of them presenting most preposterous claims.

Wants a Vigorous Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Alfred Hedberg, widow of Captain Hedberg, the army officer who was shot and killed at Ft. Sheridan by Lieutenant Maney several weeks ago, is in Washington with the avowed intention, it is said, of making trouble for the officials by whom Maney is to be tried, and who, she claims, are not ardent in their prosecution. It is said that the secretary of war may order investigation.

Calls Gov. Waite a Fool.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—Governor Waite's call for an extra session of the legislature is dated December 25. As Christmas is a legal holiday in all states the question is asked, "Is the call legal and binding?" The courts will probably be asked to decide the matter at once. The *Republican* to-day calls Governor Waite a fool for calling the legislature together, and asks that body to adjourn immediately after it assembles.

Got Some Money After All.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—It is now pretty definitely known that the robbers who held up the Mobile & Ohio train a few miles from here Saturday night got considerable booty. The local sale was well filled with money packages, and the bandits carried off 40 of these. It is not known how much money they contained, nor will the express agent furnish any information on that point.

They Did Break It Up.

ASHLAND, KY., Dec. 26.—A party of white men attempted to break up a negro dance at South Point, O., last night. A general fight was the result. Joseph May, white, was shot and killed by Jim Hale, negro. George Heath and George Turner, both colored, were dangerously wounded. Many others suffered painful knife wounds.

So They Hanged Him.

BAINBRIDGE, GA., Dec. 26.—Calvin Thomas, the negro who feloniously assaulted Mrs. Sellers, did not die during the day, as expected by the attending physicians, and he was taken out last night by unknown parties and hanged.

Woman Forger Sentenced.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Esther M. Tauber was to-day sentenced to two years at hard labor by Judge Nelson in the United States district court for issuing forged paper.

RHEUMATIC

Sciatic, sharp and shooting pains, strains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. It instantly relieves weak, painful kidneys, back aches, uterine pains and weaknesses, coughs, colds and chest pains. It *quickens* the nervous forces, and hence cures nervous pains and muscular weakness when all others fail.

Price, 25c.; five, $1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

ACTORS' STORIES.

The Current Stars in Pittsburgh Write About Their Notable Holidays.

JOHN T. KELLY AND HIS MOTHER.

John Byrnes's Breakfast in the South Off of Roast Trained Pig.

BOWEN AND THE FAT WOMAN.

While thousands of Pittsburghers on Christmas day were sitting round the family fire, and sharing in the family turkey, doubtless scarcely one of them cast a kindly remembering thought toward the hundred actors or more solacing themselves as they best could with turkey of another man's choosing and a fireplace which to-day is theirs and to-morrow goes to to-morrow's guest. They have been diverting us this week in their various ways, and this naturally suggested the thought of what Christmas diversion means to them. As the reader of the *melange* following will note, an actor's Christmas is not the every day Christmas. Mr. Kennedy, playing *Stephen Spettigue* in "Charley's Aunt" at the Alvin relates to POST readers the story of the last Christmas on earth of Georgia Drew Barrymore. James O'Neill says a kind word for the Christmas just past, because he found the temperature at the Duquesne stage door as balmy as that of his beloved 'Frisco; John T. Kelly dives into the part and shows us the vicissitudes through which the embryo "McFee of Dublin" passed before he could play big Bijou engagements. John Byrnes recounts how he made a dinner off educated pork with a humor that explains why Manager Wilt chose him for a Christmas attraction; Florence Bindley, who is at Harris's, tells a story that makes one believe she wears a halo in private life; Lottie Gibson does not admire Pittsburgh from the point of view of December 25, but the Academy patrons will forgive that. Eli Bowen, of the Eden musee, tells how the freaks were let loose once on Christmas day, and Walter Fessler, of the Palace theater, illustrates the power of 25 cents—and luck at faro.

Listen to their tales of woe:

Being stranded in December of 1889 down in New Orleans, I experienced a Christmas which has been a standing after-dinner story ever since. I was only idle a couple of days when I managed to get an engagement on a small steamboat circus which played the towns lying along the bayous of Louisiana. The stars of the troupe were a dwarf and an educated pig who looked upon the rest of the company with considerable disdain. Christmas eve the tents were pitched just over the levee, the performers changing their costumes aboard the boat, then walking through the mud and a crowd of negroes to the tent. A storm suddenly came up, blew down the tent, when the canvas caught on fire and we narrowly escaped. But where was the star—our trained pig? Not until the next morning did we find him, and then he was worthy of illustrating Charles Lamb's inimitable essay on roast pig. He lay on top of the wreck, half-cooked, and even in death looked the educated pig that had so charmed us in life. But we were adrift in a comparative wilderness, with no promise of milk and honey, and stifling all thoughts of a corner in Westminster abbey for our dead, we popped him in an impromptu oven, roasted him thoroughly and ate him. I have never heard of the eating of a star by the company recorded before, and that tale may not be told up against me at some future time is the wish of JOHN BYRNES.

My most memorable Christmas is a story in two chapters, the first of which is dated eight years since, when I was a small girl going to school in Newark, N. J. Among my schoolmates was a bright-eyed, flaxen-curled little girl called Fannie, of whom I made a companion. In time we grew to regard each other like sisters, and, as little girls are in the habit of doing, indulged in a morning kiss invariably upon first meeting at school. I shall never forget the day Fannie repulsed my juvenile caresses because I was the child of a "show actor"—a display of superiority which she owed to her mother's teachings. I left school that very day, and never saw Fannie again until the Christmas which is the sequel of this biographical sketch.

Three years ago, on the Christmas just past I was walking along Market street, Newark, when I stopped as though rooted to the spot, for in a thinly-clad old lady shivering over an apple stand I recalled a familiar face. Making inquiries in a nearby shop I was fully satisfied of the correctness of my conjecture. In a few minutes, with the prompting of a cab, I was in a mis erable room in the mean tenement quarter of Newark and in Fannie's arms. She did not repulse me then when I kissed her, nor did she remember to my discredit that I was a show actor. My good fortune permitted me to place more joys at the disposal of Fannie and the poor cripple woman, her mother, than they had had in many Christmases. This renewal of a severed friendship makes the Yuletide of 1890 one the recollections of which will ever fill me with joy and pride. Yours,

FLORENCE BINDLEY.

It is very easy to place my finger on a Christmas which I shall never forget, since such a one has been an occupant of my memory but two days. The Christmas just over is the first I ever spent away from dear old New York—the actor's haven—and I hope, even if it was Pittsburgh which contained me, I shall never be fated to do so again. I reached town at noon and spent the entire day listening to the church bells, which often preach me more valuable lessons than the gentleman in the pulpit. At midnight I heard what I was afterward told were old Trinity chimes ringing out "Oh, Come Let Us Adore Him." It is an old familiar Sunday school air to me, and it proved too much. Then I was at the dawning of another Christmas, immersed in tears! Perhaps it is not gracious to say so, but my Christmas in Pittsburgh was the saddest, the dreariest and most unforgetable in the memory of LOTTIE GIBSON.

P. S.—Perhaps a bad cold ought to be part scapegoat for this grumble.

I can never forget the Christmas night my dear old mother first saw me on the stage, and the incidents of the day have burned themselves indelibly on my memory. It was in that active Boston in the year 1817 at the Howard Athenæum. My mother was strongly prejudiced against the stage. Thinking that it and the devil were synonymous terms, she could never be induced to enter a theater. Enjoying Christmas dinner at home, surrounded by my relatives and a large colony of Hibernians from the other side, the subject of the theater was brought up and my mother's consent to visit the theater secured. So I got there, tenth in a programme which, by the way, cost me six of my limited salary at that time. The song I was singing, and in which I made my first success, was entitled "My Father Sold Charcoal" (and that was the cause of it). The theater was crowded to the doors, and the song vociferously applauded, and I was naturally proud on the fact, inasmuch as my father and mother were in front. My joy was, however, short-lived, as I was informed that my father immediately after my specialty left the theater in high dudgeon. In the morning I called on father and mother to hear their opinion of the performance. My mother received me with tears, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Oh, John, oh, John, don't let father see you, for he swears you disgraced him last night!"

"Why, what did I do, mother?" said I.

"What did you do? Could you do worse than what you did do? There you came on on the stage before that big congregation dressed as an old Irish woman, and every stitch on your back was taken from me! It wasn't bad enough for them to know who you were, but you had to yell out at the top of your voice that your father sold charcoal and that was the cause of it, though you knew in your heart it was a lie. Your father is a decent blacksmith and is honest man."

Yours in Irish, JOHN T. KELLY.

The most thrilling Christmas experience I have ever had was with the Ames circus in 1871, when we showed at Great Bend, La., Christmas day. I was in the sideshow performing my pench act when the elephants from the menagerie stampeded, and tearing through the big canvas tore down on the side-show tent, and myself and 200 or 300 other people found ourselves buried under the canvas all fighting and struggling to get away, fearing we would be trampled to death by the huge beasts. I thought that one of the elephants was on top of me, but discovered, as quick as I could get my head through a hole I cut in the canvas, that it was the fat woman, Hannah Battersby, who was weighing me down and yelling that the snake charmer's boa constrictors were coiled about her. When we were all rescued it was discovered that what she took for a big snake was Issac V. Sprague, the living skeleton, who had been holding on to her, as she expected afterward to keep from being blown away. Several arms and legs were broken, but as I did not have any legs no such accident befell me. I think this would be an unusual Christmas for anyone, and is certainly was for me.

ELI BOWEN.

Perhaps the pleasantest Christmas I have spent in recent years was the Christmas of 1892. I was playing with the "Comedians" in Salt Lake City, and as Christmas was Sunday the holy day was a holiday for us. Pittsburghers doubtless know and loved that sterling woman—a woman every inch of her!—Georgie Drew Barrymore, whose death a few months ago sent a wave of sorrow over all stagedom. As soon as we arrived at the hotel, the Knottsford, in Salt Lake City, Mrs. Barrymore ordered us a *recherché* dinner for the entire 32 of us. She would not listen to our protests, nor allow us to share one penny of the expense. It was on this occasion I delivered my maiden speech, though, I acknowledge, I was old enough to have made many of them before. I also sang a song, which those who heard me believe to this day I sing a most melodious effort. I am not unconceive them. But my poor little speech were a very diminished head when Mrs. Barrymore played the role of *reconnue*. Witty stories tripped on apt similitude that were hung to trifling incidents, such as would have passed unnoticed by other people less keenly humorous than this delightful woman, followed. Our laughter was suddenly hushed. She stood like a prophet among us, telling sadly and it almost seemed tinfully of the unborn Christmases which were yet to be our share. Poor Georgie Drew Barrymore had her measure of them then, and of the others of that company not two are this season together. Possibly I have made a sad selection from my Yuletide memories, but is this to be wondered at when for a long-promised long-contemplated Christmas with a dear old mother I get a compensating (?) two hours, and then, as you know, a trip to Pittsburgh.

M. A. KENNEDY.

As a rule on Christmas day, whether on the Pacific coast, in the bleak northwest or in picturesque New Orleans, I have been compelled to regret separation from wife and family, as is the case with nearly all of my brother and sister professionals. This year I confess to having selfishly enjoyed the company of my wife and children, and in fact to-day's the holiday I'll last passed stands out probably with more prominence than any Christmas in my experience for some years. It has been my good fortune to have appeared both in a stock company and as a star before the generous San Francisco public at this time of the year frequently. The glorious climate" of which so much has been said and written, was recalled to me forcibly on Monday by the fact that even in this latitude the doors of the Duquesne theater were thrown wide open for the comfort of the audience. A year ago on Christmas day in Milwaukee I remember that the thermometer registered 17 degrees below zero at the stage door. This year in Pittsburgh it was something like 38 or 39 above. There is little about an actor's Christmas save work in double the quantity of other days. Nevertheless, we all like it and I hope to spend many other Christmases in the same way.

JAMES O'NEILL.

In 1879 I was out on the Pacific slope with a well-known manager and business grew from bad to worse until finally there wasn't a dollar in the treasury. A good date in another town had been secured, but when Christmas eve came, and expenses were paid, there was only 25 cents in the treasury and the next stand 84 miles away. We should leave at 5:30 in the morning in order to arrive in time for the Monday matinee, but 25 cents would not have given the company a street car ride, to say nothing of such a trip as was contemplated. With the last quarter in his pocket the manager and I walked down street, and to tell the truth were tempted by the sight of a saloon to turn in. At the bar I beer, but at sight of a hero bestowing full swing, I suggested trying our chances. Out came the quarter, and within one hour as Christmas morning was ringing in, "we dead broke" went out with $1.90 between us. Surely I have a right to consider this story worth chronicling, for, though it now bears the complexion of a comedy, the concomitant pangs of a tragedy were not wanting at the time.

WALTER FESSLER.

MAYOR HOPKINS INSTALLED.

His Inauguration Witnessed by a Tremendous Throng.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—As mayor of Chicago, John P. Hopkins was inaugurated in the council chamber to-night amid a throng of representative citizens who filled the room to suffocation. Mr. Hopkins had expressed the wish that the inauguration ceremony might be as simple as possible, but no mayor was ever installed before a greater throng of Chicago citizens. He entered the chamber after the work of the evening had begun and was received with great applause. Acting Mayor Swift, who was Mr. Hopkins's opponent, introduced him in a graceful speech, to which Mr. Hopkins replied at some length, promising to do all in his power to give a model administration and to uphold the pledges in the platform upon which he was elected. The mayor's seat was almost hid from view by the flowers sent in by friends of the new mayor.

WAGE CUT TO BE ENJOINED.

Northern Pacific Employes Angry at the Receiver's Action.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—To combat the injunction proceedings against them the employes of the Northern Pacific road contemplate filing a motion before Judge Jenkins to have the old wage schedule continued in force.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 27.—The Northern Pacific employes' representatives met this afternoon and asked another conference. They were feeling very bitter about the injunctions that had been served on them, but were apparently very much at sea as to what action, if any, they would take in the matter.

General Manager Kendrick states that the order was issued merely as a precautionary measure. He expressed the utmost confidence in the employes as a body, but said there were generally in large organizations certain ones who would precipitate a strike. The company did not wish its men as a whole to suffer the folly of a few. A special from Duluth says the men there will not strike under any circumstances.

A Cigar Company Chartered.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26.—The Collins cigar company of Pittsburgh, capital $100,000, was chartered to-day. A. E. Kitzmiller and E. H. Kitzmiller, of Hawkins, and N. K. Collins are the principal stockholders. The directors are E. A. Kitzmiller, Charles M. Logue, of Braeton, and C. D. Collins, of Pittsburgh.

Why Will You

Allow your health to gradually fail? If you are closely confined indoors with little or no exercise, and desire good health, you must take care of yourself. Use Sulphur Bitters, and you will have a sound mind and a strong body.

CHIHUAHUA'S BLOODY WAR.

It Began Over a Religious Festival Two Years Ago.

MOUNTAINEERS MASSACRED BY TROOPS.

For Each Life the Government Paid Heavily in Blood.

VILLAGERS MURDERED IN THEIR CHURCH

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Juan S. Hart, of El Paso, Tex., editor of the El Paso Times, which has been proscribed by the Mexican authorities because of news regarding the Chihuahua revolution which had appeared in its columns, is in Chicago, and in an interview with the Associated Press reporter today gave the causes of and the developments thus far in the revolution now in progress in Chihuahua.

"The number of revolutionists," said Mr. Hart, "is small, there not having been over 150 in the field at any time, but they have fought fiercely, and government troops have suffered to the number of 600 soldiers and 30 officers, while 90 of the revolutionists and 94 of their women and children have so far met death at the hands of the soldiers.

"The impression that the revolution is a continuation of the border troubles along the Rio Grande, which were led by Garza, is incorrect. The beginning of the present outbreak took place about two years ago in the central part of the state. At the little village of Tomochic, in the fall of 1891, the villagers, who were all Catholics, desired to celebrate a certain saint's day by carrying the image of their saint from their church to the mountains nearby, where a day of religious festivity was to be spent. They knew that such an act was a violation of the laws of Mexico and that by paying a fine permits for such celebration could be secured.

"They went to the town authorities and called on the president, who refused the permits. A meeting of the villagers was held, the president was informed that the celebration would be held despite his refusal, and the festivities took place. The president became alarmed and notified the conductor of the monthly bullion train, then en route from the mining camps, that the men of Tomochic had revolted and were likely to rob the train. Officials of the city of Guerrero with an escort of soldiery immediately set out for Tomochic. The villagers heard of the approach of the government forces and the men left for the mountains, leaving the women and children at home.

"The latter barred the doors of their adobe houses, but the soldiers fired through the walls, killing two small children and an old man. The judge of letters, who was with the party, was charged with an outrage. After a few days in the village the force returned to Guerrero, and the Tomochics came back from the mountains. They buried their dead with cries of vengeance, and thus began the revolution. What money they had was invested in winchesters and ammunition, and for months they quietly awaited revenge. President Diaz, after a time, declared them rebels and sent troops on an errand of extermination. At the first encounter there were but 38 Tomochics in the field, and the federal troops numbered over 100. In the encounter which followed 24 soldiers and four officers were killed, while the villagers escaped without a wound.

"Then on September 2 of last year General Bangel, with 600 soldiers, appeared before the little village. In the engagement 100 men and 9 officers fell in the Federal ranks and but one Tomochican Indian was wounded. Hostilities ceased for a time, but in November of that year General Hernandez, who is still fighting with the remnants of Tomochicans, aided by General Cores and his Pimi Indians, of Sonora—the former commanding over 1,000 men and two gatling guns—succeeded in an engagement of 1 0 days and nights in nearly exterminating the revolutionists.

"The latter had reinforced themselves to the number of 103, and but 12 or 14 escaped on the eighth night of the fight. The others were killed, but not until they had almost annihilated one regiment of the Mexican infantry and strewn the bodies of the soldiers so thick on the ground that no effort was made to bury them. On the tenth day the victorious soldiers entered the village and commanded the women and children, who had locked themselves in a church, to surrender. Upon their refusal the walls were tumbled in upon their heads and 94 defenseless villagers died in the ruins. It was a massacre in every sense—bloody, brutal and unpardonable.

"No one of the various engagements has been suppressed by the Mexican government and stories of the battles denied. Suppression of news has, I think, been aided by officials of railroads in that vicinity who feared travel would be lessened by stories of the little war. There is no reason why this should be the case, however, as the scene of the revolution is remote from all railroad lines. The revolution is now practically wiped out and it is probable that little more will be heard of it. The men are undoubtedly religious fanatics or they would not have attempted war under such uneven conditions, but they have fought bravely and well with the fierceness of despair, and have caused Mexico no little concern despite the numerous and sweeping denials of that government."

NO COMPROMISE, HE SAYS.

Col Breckinridge is Emphatic, Too, About His Candidacy.

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 27.—Colonel Breckinridge arrived here to-night from Washington. He was seen by an Associated Press reporter at his residence shortly after. In regard to the reported compromise of the Pollard breach of promise suit the colonel said:

"The pretended report that there had been any compromise of the suit is a lie out of the whole cloth, without a thread of truth. There has been no communication, no negotiations or settlements, nor have I any idea where the plaintiff is now. So far as I am concerned there has not been at any time the slightest foundation for the report."

Upon being asked if he would be a candidate for re-election he replied: "I have in every form announced myself as a candidate and every man in the district is so aware. Nothing but death will end my candidacy until after the nomination, of which I am certain."

From the emphatic manner in which the colonel made this announcement, it left the impression that he intended resigning should he win the nomination. Miss Pollard is not in the city, as reported from Washington. Mrs. Hoyt, her friend, with whom she always stays while here, says she has received no intimation that Miss Pollard intends coming here soon.

Into Receivers' Hands.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 26.—Applications were made to-day for receivers for the E. W. Chambers lumber company and the Chapin cutlery company. Liabilities estimated at $75,000 and $62,700 respectively.

Three Months for 30 Cents.

Send us thirty cents and get the great SEMI-WEEKLY POST for three months on trial.

UNCLE SAM'S STOREHOUSE.

The Big Treasury Vaults Hold $742,-193,000 in Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—There is probably no more interesting place in the treasury department to sightseers than the immense vaults in the treasurer's office, where so much gold, silver and United States securities are stored. The recent immense travel eastward from the world's fair, in addition to the ordinary number of sightseers, has taxed the capacity of the treasury guides to the utmost. The office has prepared a brief printed statement showing the amount and description of the contents of each of the eight vaults. These are kept by many of the tourists as souvenirs. The figures presented show that there are stored in the vaults a total of $742,193,000, the part consisting of coin weighing about 5,000 tons.

The following are the amounts and descriptions of money in the eight vaults: Standard silver dollars, $149,860,000; gold coin, $11,500,000; fractional silver, $333,-000; national bank notes received for redemption, $3,500,000; mixed moneys received daily for redemption, $1,000,000; mixed moneys for daily use, $1,000,000; bonds held as security for national bank circulation, $260,000,000; held as a reserve to replace worn and mutilated notes until for circulation, $325,000,000.

FARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS FROM THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Allegheny Shows the Largest Increase in Valuation.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 27.—Secretary Edge, of the state board of agriculture, has secured from the census bureau at Washington a tabulated statement showing the value of farms in the various counties of Pennsylvania, including lands, fences and buildings, according to the census of 1890. This will be incorporated in his forthcoming annual report, in connection with a tabulated statement of the value of farms in the state according to the census of 1880 and the estimated value of farm products in 1880 and 1890.

The census of 1890 shows a decrease in the farm valuation of Pennsylvania of $83,449,177 from that of 1880, when the total valuation was $975,689,410. Only 22 counties shows gains in the valuation of their farms over the census of 1880, and nearly all of them are in the western part of the state, where oil, gas and coal were discovered during the time intervening between the census of 1880 and that of 1890.

The farm valuation in the state according to the census of 1850 was $407,876,096. The census of 1860 gives the valuation at $652,050,707; 1870, $1,043,481,582; 1880, $975,689,410; 1890, $892,240,335. The high water mark in the farm valuation of Pennsylvania was reached between the census of 1880 and that of 1870, during the war period, when wheat sold at $3 a bushel, and other farm products corresponded in price. The difference between the farm valuation given by the census of 1870 and the last census is $121,241,349, or a loss of less than 11.75 per cent.

The 22 counties which show an increase in their farm valuation in the census of 1890 over the previous census are Allegheny, where there has been an increase of $6,667,374; Beaver, $1,111,-301; Cambria, $639,172; Cameron, $67,190; Carbon, $221,645; Clearfield, $1,158,-597; Crawford, $1,866,875; Forrest, $40,030; Greene, $1,093,662; Indiana, $1,514,818; Jefferson, $89,899; Lackawanna, $83,602; Lycoming, $563,275; McKean, $134,611; Montgomery, $2,929,279; Philadelphia, $1,989,310; Pike, $339,247; Potter, $989,705; Sullivan, $126,044; Venango, $178,445; Wayne, $31,963; Westmoreland, $2,-936,697.

The largest increase has been in Allegheny county, the census of 1890 giving its valuation at $40,411,956, and that of 1890 at $47,079,330.

The estimate of 1890 gives the aggregate value of farm products in the state at $121,325,348, or $8,432,128 less than the estimate made 10 years previous. Allegheny shows a decrease of $714,-713; Armstrong, $285,172; Butler, $208,068; Fayette, $102,171; Lawrence, $72,-531; Adams, $45,090; Blair, $11,008; Columbia, $375,049; Cumberland, $429,293; Franklin, $39,894; Juniata, $100,9-5. In a few counties there has been a decrease in farm valuation and an increase in the value of farm products.

BYERS'S ALLEGED ABDUCTOR.

His Hearing Was Postponed and Bail in $10,000 Given.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Henry B. Shields, of the firm of Coleman, Shields & Co., iron manufacturers of Niles, O., who was arrested here last Saturday charged with the abduction of E. M. Byers, of Pittsburgh, was arraigned at 6 o'clock this evening before Justice Murphy at South Evanston. A continuance was asked for and the hearing was postponed until January 5. Bonds were fixed at $10,000, and Mr. Shields gave bail. Mr. Shields left for his home in Girard, O., last Sunday and returned to-day. He refused to say anything about the case this evening, and it is understood that he will return to Girard immediately.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 27.—Henry B. Shields, the wealthy Girard furnaceman, arrested in Chicago charged with kidnaping E. M. Byers, of Pittsburgh, said yesterday that the charge was groundless and foolish. He said it was at Byers's request that he accompanied him, and there was no attempt at concealment. Mr. Shields thinks when Byers fully recovers his strength of mind that he will return to Pittsburgh.

PERSONALS.

ACTOR W. J. SCANLAN, in Bloomingdale insane asylum, may live some time yet, but his mind is hopelessly gone.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JAMES McMILLAN, of Michigan, sent $5,000 last week to Detroit in aid of the unemployed.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH is said to have the sunniest smile of any member of the cabinet. His smooth shaven face is stern in repose, but it lights up pleasantly when he smiles.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, the famous nurse, is 73 years old. She takes her baptismal name from the Italian city in which she was born. For fully 20 years she has lived a life of seclusion.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD emphatically denies the rumor that he expected to retire voluntarily from the head of the army. He will still continue to draw his salary with regularity and precision.

ROSA BONHEUR is still painting in her quaint study near Fontainbleau. She is now an old woman, small, sunburned and wrinkled as a peasant. The gray hair is cut short and is still thick. As she wears a blouse she does a cloth cap.

MRS. ELIZA F. ROUTT, wife of ex-Governor John L. Routt, of Colorado, was the first woman in Denver who registered to vote under the new equal suffrage law. Her husband was the last territorial governor and the first governor of Colorado after the territory had been admitted to statehood.

ANARCHISTS HONEST MEN.

So Says One of the Reds Now on Trial.

THE CHICAGO VILLAINS MARTYRS.

Murderers of Mrva Tell How They Killed Their Man.

VAILLANT'S TRIAL OCCURS NEXT MONTH

MADRID, Dec. 27.—The trial of Delbeche and Vereira, charged with attempting to blow up the congress house at Madrid, and who were arrested April 4, 1893, is now in progress. The court will be guarded to prevent dynamite outrages.

Delbeche and Ferreira addressed the jury in an excited manner, upholding the principles of anarchy and condemning violence, but proclaiming that the term "anarchist" was synonymous with that of "honest men." During the course of their addresses the anarchists also claimed that their brethren of Chicago and others who were executed as the penalty of their crimes were "martyrs in the cause of the redemption of humanity." The prisoners denied that they had any intention to blow up the cortes, and asserted that a man named Nunez, a police spy disguised as an anarchist, induced them to carry the parcels to the chamber, and they insisted that they themselves were ignorant of their contents. Senhor Carbajal, an ex-Republican minister, is defending Delbeche and ex-Minister Echegary is foreman of the jury.

Six persons were arrested yesterday upon suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy to commit an outrage by the use of dynamite. It has transpired that the governor of Madrid received two letters, in which the writers threatened to blow up the opera house, at which place the queen regent and the infants were to attend a performance last evening. The governor warned the royal family and they remained away. In some manner the news of this warning reached the audience and spread with alarming rapidity. The result was a small panic.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—There was a fair attendance in the house of commons to-day. Mr. Henry Asquith, the home secretary, replying to a question put to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, an independent Conservative, as to what steps the government intended to take regarding the recent speeches delivered on Tower hill, said he did not believe the report was accurate, but the government was making inquiry and had the men under surveillance. The speeches referred to were delivered by two agitators known as Williams and Jowers, who declared that a secret society was in process of formation and that, unless the demands of the unemployed were satisfied before Christmas, there would be a reign of terror in London unprecedented in history. Continuing the home secretary said that the utterances were such that it was difficult to charge them with inciting to commit crime. The government did not desire to prosecute these two speakers unless their conviction was reasonably certain.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—In their confession to the Prague police, Dolezal and Dragoun, the murderers of Mrva, the glovemaker of Prague, said they visited him last Saturday, played cards with him and helped him to decorate a Christmas tree. After a while Dragoun caught Mrva by the throat and pushed him to the ground. Dolezal drew a dagger and stabbed Mrva in the breast. Dolezal dropped some hints which would indicate that there is a great plot in Vienna against the police. It is said that Mrva induced the brother of the woman he was courting to join the secret socialistic society, Omladina. The brother was arrested and the sister, out of revenge, handed Mrva's note-book to Dr. Herrold, the young Czech leader.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The examination of Anarchist Auguste Vaillant, who threw the bomb in the French chamber of deputies, has concluded and he will be tried in January. The mayor of St. Etienne has received a letter threatening him with death by shooting. A telegram from Angouleme announces the opening of the trial there of 16 Frenchmen and one Italian accused of participating in the Aigues-Mortes racial riots on August 16.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Two workmen, while walking to Muegglesee yesterday found a package in the road. They cautiously opened it, but it exploded. The men escaped with wounds about their faces and hands. The police are investigating the matter.

MAY BE SECURE $300,000.

Bookkeeper Louis Made His Firm Pay for Dinners.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Joseph H. Louis, who created a sensation by attempting suicide in the Union Square hotel recently, and whose defalcations as bookkeeper of A. J. Schloss & Co. were the immediate cause of the firm's downfall early in December, was rearrested again to-day for grand larceny. The law firm of Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, who represent the assignee, are authority for saying that Louis's defalcation's will amount to between $290,000 and $300,000.

An example of this was discovered today. Last May Louis gave one of his regular dinner to a small party of friends. The dinners cost $5 a plate and was rendered more enjoyable by a superabundance of wine and floral decorations. It cost $212 65. Louis so arranged his accounts that he paid the $12 65 and the firm of A. J. Schloss & Co. paid the $200.

THE COACHMAN BANGLED.

He Admitted Having Tried to Assault His Mistress.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Tolman Green, the trusted colored carriage driver in a prominent family living 10 miles from Columbia, in this state, was lynched yesterday for an attempted assault on his mistress. He broke into her room at night while her husband was at a Christmas party elsewhere. She escaped by the rear of the house and gave the alarm. Green was arrested. He confessed and was lynched by a mob in which a number of negroes of the neighborhood participated.

Ask for Robbers Taken to Mercer.

SHARON, PA., Dec. 27.—David Williams, Richard Pew and Alvin Clark, charged with complicity in robberies here, waived a hearing to-day and were conveyed to the Mercer jail, pending requisition papers for their removal to Warren, O. They profess to be outraged by their arrest, and confident of acquittal.

FOR THE RISIBILITIES.

He never let the right hand know
Just how the left was fated
Until about a week ago,
When he was vaccinated.
—*Exchange.*

Mistress—Well, Bridget, did you ask the butcher if he had frogs' legs as I told you?

Bridget—No, ma'am.

Mistress—Why didn't you?

Bridget—Sure, ma'am, an' I didn't need to; I saw that he could walk as good as anybody.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

"These are times that try men's soles," remarked the tramp, as he started out for a 50-mile walk.—*Exchange.*

INSULTED CHICAGO WOMEN.

Editor Stead Increases His Unpopularity in the Windy City.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Editor W. T. Stead created a sensation at the joint meeting of the Woman's clubs of the city at the Recital hall this afternoon. The meeting was called to confer upon the plans to aid the suffering poor women and children of the city. The hall was filled with representatives of all the leading women's clubs in the city.

Mr. Stead, who had been invited to address the meeting, said he chiefly welcomed the opportunity because sitting side by side with these active workers before him were some of the most disreputable people in Chicago. Nothing was more obnoxious to anyone who paid attention to the teaching of the gospel than the fact that the conventional judgment about reputable and disreputable women was quite foreign to the Christian ideal. Who were the most disreputable women in Chicago? Those who had been dowered by society and providence with all the gifts and all the opportunities and who lived entirely self-indulgent. These women who had great opportunities only to neglect them were more disreputable in the eyes of God and man than the most abandoned women of the streets. Mr. Stead's actual language was something stronger than that quoted above.

After his speech he retired, and the women went into executive session in a discussion of his remarks, excluding the press representatives. Many of the ladies present were exceedingly wrathful, and the meeting was very stormy. Nothing was done, however, and no resolution concerning Mr. Stead's remarks was adopted. After the meeting many of the women declared that under no circumstances would they again attend a meeting at which the Englishman was present.

A SETBACK FOR THE STATE.

Important Testimony Ruled Out in the Coughlin Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—There were rumors to-day that new evidence of importance in the Coughlin case had been discovered by the officers of the state. A man who is said to have been made the recipient of confidences from Cunnea, the absent alleged conspirator, it is reported, has been heard of. He lives in another city and a detective is said to have been sent to interview him with a view to attempting a corroboration of Mrs. Foy.

The prosecution met with its first repulse in the afternoon. Judge Tuthill refused to admit its important testimony upon the question of the conspiracy in camp 20. The decision of the court was practically a recognition of the supreme court's ruling that unless more evidence relating to the appointment of a secret committee and the attending plot could be secured the question must remain untouched. The evidence taken during the day was not important.

ETTA IMPRISONED THEM.

It Cost Dr. Kirk Several Thousand Before He Skipped Off.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 27.—Miss Etta Thurber, under sentence of two years to hard labor at Boston for robbery and forgery, finished a two-year sentence in the state prison here on August 9, 1889, and was taken into the family of Dr. J. B. Kirk as daughter, she having favorably impressed Mrs. Kirk, a teacher of the Sunday school class in prison. She joined church and expressed a desire to be a missionary. Dr. Kirk maintained her for two years in the Simpson training school and sent her to India. That was a year ago last September. The Kirks never heard from her again, but many bills for jewelry, etc., that she had bought and charged to Dr. Kirk came in after she had gone. Dr. Kirk says he spent several thousand dollars on the girl and supposes she was sincere in her professions.

NEW CASTLE MILLS START.

Prospects Better than Any Time Since the Summer Collapse.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 27.—The Arethusa and the Etna mills are again in operation here. They had been idle all fall and up to Christmas. The steel mill and tin plate mill will start to-morrow. The big plant of the wire nail works started double turn to-night. Besides these, the Rosena, Raney & Berger and Red Jacket furnaces are in full blast, and with all minor manufactories running the opening of the new year will find the industrial affairs of New Castle in better shape than at any time since the summer collapse. The Etna furnace is nearly ready to go into blast.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Dec. 27.—The switch works of the Johnson company started up in full this morning. The repairs will be completed and the rolling mill will positively begin operations, according to official authority, on the 1st of January.

Miners Convene at Du Bois.

DU BOIS, PA., Dec. 27.—One hundred delegates, representing 15,000 miners of central Pennsylvania, met in convention here to-day to effect permanent organization. Merits of the Knights of Labor, United Mine Workers of America and Federation of Checkweigh funds, all of which have organizations in this region, were discussed and action was postponed until the meeting to-morrow morning. To-morrow evening T. B. McGuire, of New York; Mr. Kinney of Omaha, of the general executive board, K. of L.; McBryde and Bradley, of U. M. W. of A., will address a mass meeting at the opera house.

Tickled the Prendergast Jurors.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Attorneys Essex and Heron addressed the jury in the Prendergast trial to-day for the prisoner. Mr. McGoorty also spoke for the defense. He adroitly flattered the one Scotchman on the jury by telling how leniently insane people were treated in Scotland; he brought a grin to the face of the one French juror by telling how nicely such things were ordered in France, and smoothed down the three Germans by highly commending the German methods of insane treatment. It is possible that by to-morrow night the jury may have the case.

Odd Fellows Resist a Tax.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 27.—A big suit was filed in the district court here at 4 P. M. by 109 Kansas lodges, I. O. O. F., resisting the per capita tax of $1 50 on 24,000 Kansas Odd Fellows to pay an alleged encumbrance on the famous donation of 31,000 acres of land by D. F. Bowers to erect an Odd Fellows' home near Ottawa, Kan.

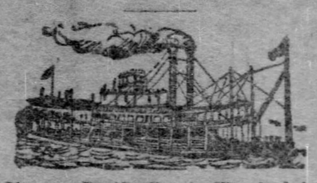
A Coal Miner's Frightful Fate.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 27.—Bob Toque, a coal miner, riding on the platform of a passenger car, held to the hand-rod and swung round the corner of the coach to avoid the passing conductor and save a 10-cent fare. As he swung out the train entered a bridge and beat his brains out against an iron brace.

A Convention of Anarchists.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A conference of anarchists and communists at the Autonomie club yesterday was attended by delegates from all parts of the kingdom. The proceedings were private.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.



Steamer Pacific Nearly Wrecked in a Gale at Cluster Is and—News From the Wharf.

The following are the daily runs of coal from the pools of the Monongahela river into the Pittsburgh harbor for the week ending Saturday, December 23: Sunday, December 17, 3,397,500 bushels; Monday, December 18, 1,297,000 bushels; Tuesday, December 19, 1,063,500 bushels; Wednesday, December 20, 478,700 bushels; Thursday, December 21, 641,200 bushels; Friday, December 22, 419,000 bushels; Saturday, December 23, 459,200 bushels; making a total of 7,566,100 bushels. The above was contained in 208 coalboats, 171 barges, 14 fuel barges and 91 fuel flats, making in all 483 packages of coal.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—River 14 feet 11 inches and falling rapidly, a decline of one foot and three inches since last night. The weather is mild and threatening rain. There were five arrivals and eight departures. The Ohio went to Memphis and the New South to New Orleans, both with fair cargoes and a number of passengers. Captain R. W. McCoy went out on the New South. The John D. Lewis has gone to the Kentucky river after a tow of empties for Pittsburgh. Captain Oscar Barnett left the Time at Memphis and came home Monday, returning south yesterday. He thinks it will be at least two weeks before the tows reach New Orleans.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—The river is falling, with 2 feet 10 inches in the canal, 5 feet 6 inches on the falls and 16 feet 1 inch below the locks. Weather clear and colder. Business is good. The pilot boat Ike Brooks came up from Memphis to take the Smoky City and her tow south. The Ohio for Memphis and the New South for New Orleans leave to-morrow. The new government towboat General Casey is nearly ready to raise steam. The appointment of Colonel Will S. Hays as inspector of steam vessels is being urged by the bankers of Louisville.

Ripples From the Rivers.

THE Iron Queen is due to-night from Cincinnati.

THE marks on the wharf show 3 feet and stationary.

THE marks at Davis Island dam show 3.5 feet and falling slowly.

THE Smoky City passed Evansville in good shape for New Orleans.

THE Hornet No. 2 got away for Cincinnati yesterday with a tow of 14 barges.

CAPTAIN I. N. BUNTON returned home yesterday from a business trip to Louisville.

THE Enterprise arrived last night and will go out to-day with a tow for Louisville.

THE Nellie Walton passed Ravenswood, inward bound, with a tow of empties.

THE James G. Blaine was the Morgantown boat yesterday. She left at 3 P. M. with a good trip.

THE Hudson left for Cincinnati yesterday with a heavy trip, consisting of plate iron and barb wire.

THE Joseph Walton arrived yesterday with empties and left with a tow of 14 barges for Louisville.

THE Tom Dodsworth arrived last night with empties and will go out to-day with a tow for Louisville.

THE John W. Alles is due to-night with empties from Louisville. She will not go out until there is more water.

THE Frank Gilmore arrived last night with empties and will leave for Cincinnati to-day with 14 barges and two fuels.

THE Clifton arrived from Cincinnati yesterday with empties and went up into the pools with part of her tow. She will not go out this water.

THE Pacific arrived yesterday with empties and got away with a tow of 14 barges for Louisville. On the way up she came near being wrecked. At the Cluster islands a heavy gale was encountered and control of the tow was lost. It was blown against the shore and then drifted down stream and stranded on the government dam. The boat was in a dangerous position and would probably have broken in two but for the timely arrival of the Keystone State, which came to her rescue before any damage was done.

At Other Points.

STEUBENVILLE—River 11 feet and stationary. Weather clear and cold. Passed up—The John Moren, Bennett, Seven Sons, Joseph Walton, Belle McGowan, Volunteer, On Engine. Passed down—The Rescue and Seven Sons. The Hudson is due down to-night.

PARKERSBURG—River 10 feet 8 inches and rising. Weather cloudy and cold. Passed down—The Lizzie Bay at 5:30. Passed up—The Iron Queen at 2:30 P. M.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION—River 11 feet 9 inches and rising. Cloudy.

WARREN—River 5 feet 6 inches and standing. Weather clear and cold.

OIL CITY—River 6 feet and falling. Weather clear and cold.

MORGANTOWN—River 6 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cold.

GREENSBORO—River 7 feet 5 inches and falling slowly. Weather fair and cold. The James G. Blaine is due up and down Thursday.

WHEELING—River 11 feet and stationary. Departed—Lizzie Bay, Charleston, 6 A. M.; Ben Hur, Parkersburg, noon. Down with coal, Rescue 2 P. M. Up with empties—Belle McGowan, Joseph Walton, 9 A. M.; Volunteer, Robert Jenkins, noon; Percy Kelly, John W. Alles, 4 P. M.; Twilight, 5 P. M. Weather clear and cold.

Caring for Heads of Families.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 27.—Governor Lewelling has issued the following circular to the police commissioners of the six metropolitan cities of the state: "In view of the present financial stringency and possible suffering of our people, I would respectfully suggest that you give employment to the heads of families in preference to single men as far as practicable. I do not urge the immediate discharge of single men without regard to circumstances, but when changes are made, I think it advisable that this should be kept in view."

No First-class Beer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Upon examination of the decision of the court of appeals in the matter of the question of beer awards at the world's fair, it appears that the report sent out that the first premium had been awarded to the Pabst brewing company, of Milwaukee, was incorrect, and does injustice to the Anheuser-Busch brewing association, of St. Louis. The decision does not award the first premium to any brewing company.

Martin's Ferry Mills Start.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Dec. 27.—The Aetna-Standard and Laughlin iron and steel mills and Spence & Son's foundry at this place resumed yesterday, giving work to 1,500 men. The prospects for a long run are good.

MITCHELL IN FLORIDA.

Weighs 186 Pounds, and Will Not Take if Flesh.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 27.—Charley Mitchell and his party arrived here to-day. A crowd of 1,500 people met the Englishman. It took two policemen, six bell boys and three porters to keep the crowd from crushing in the big glass doors at Mitchell's hotel. The crowd that received Mitchell was larger than that which greeted Corbett, which may have been due to increasing interest in the fight. Mitchell received a score of newspaper men in his rooms. He says he weighs 186 pounds and will not take off much flesh. To-night he appeared at the theater here and to-morrow night will appear in St. Augustine. Then he will begin training on the island just opposite the town. Mitchell says his wife will not come to Florida.

Friends of Mitchell say that his presence in Florida puts wings to Brady's bet of $1,000 that Mitchell would not enter the ring.

Mitchell is looking in the very pink of condition, his skin being clear, his eye bright and every movement suggestive of muscular power. In the party are Mitchell, Jack Fogarty, his sparring partner; Harry Darrin, his running mate, his cook and her husband. The English champion expresses himself pleased with his brief experience of Florida's winter climate.

Brady, who manages Corbett, has been talking too much in the opinion of the Duval athletic club. The members are mad about it, for they say that what he has said prejudices the governor against them and against the contest. Brady is saying that the match will come off, and that he received private advices to that effect. This is a reflection upon the governor.

Bat Masterson, the Denver sporting man, is in the city. He is a great admirer of the English champion, and if all one hears is true he is going to put some Colorado silver on his favorite.

CUBA WANTS THEM.

Corbett and Mitchell Invited to the Island After the Fight.

HAVANA, CUBA, Dec. 27.—In all probability a wealthy syndicate here will secure Mitchell and Corbett for a mill in this city some time during the week following January 25. It is composed of the high-class sporting men of the island and will offer big money for the two pugilists to appear here with their combination. The same men have recently sent $25,000 to Madrid for the purchase of two of the finest bulls to be found in old Spain, and the animals are now on their way here. A big bull fight is to come off within 10 days of January 25, and the scheme is to get the two big pugilists to appear during the same carnival.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 27.—Ben Hurtado, representing a rich sporting club in Havana, is in the city arranging for the appearance in Havana of Corbett and Mitchell after the fight here. He is prepared to offer them a big purse, but nothing definite can be done until Manager Brady gets back from New York.

LIGHT WELL FINISHED.

The Forest Company Completes a 15-Barrel Producer.

The Philadelphia company's new producer on the Grubbs lease, near Glenfield, was doing 60 barrels hourly yesterday. It is a slight decline from its production of Tuesday, but the well shows no signs of a rapid falling off. But few strikes occurred in any of the oil areas yesterday and the wells finished were small. The Forest oil company drilled its Robinson No. 1 in the Harmarville field into the third sand and got a producer, but results were disappointing. A light pay was encountered on the top of the sand, which deeper drilling failed to improve and a daily output of 15 barrels is all that is likely to be realized.

Down at Sistersville two or three wells in the southwest section of the field are expected to reach the oil-yielding levels before the end of the week. Not a great deal of new work is being started in any part of the field.

McDonald wells yesterday produced 12,500 barrels. The stock was 30,000 barrels.

What the Pipe Lines Are Doing.

The runs and shipments of the various pipe lines yesterday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 28,856 barrels; shipments, 17,878 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 7,464 barrels; outside McDonald—Runs, 8,018 barrels; total, 15,482 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 5,449 barrels; shipments, none. Buckeye, Lima—Runs, 55,096 barrels; shipments, 53,610 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 26,015 barrels; shipments, 2,107 barrels. Southern pipe line company—Shipments, 13,199 barrels. New York transit company—Shipments, 40,628 barrels.

The runs and deliveries of the Melion pipe lines were: Receipts, 10,713 barrels; deliveries, 8,094 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 6,409 barrels; total, 26,453 barrels; average, 3,709 barrels; shipments, 5,316 barrels; total, 254,409 barrels; average, 9,784 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 79c; highest, 79¼c; lowest, 79c; closing, 79c. Sales, 10,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Petroleum dull. Pennsylvania oil—Spot sales none. January option sales none; closed at 78¾c asked. Lima oil—Sales none.

OIL CITY, Dec. 27.—National transit certificates opened at 79c; highest, 79¼c; lowest, 79c; closed at 79c; sales, 14,000 barrels; shipments, 143,818 barrels; runs, 127,305 barrels.

Martin Now in the Lead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At 1 o'clock this morning the score in the bicycle contest stood: Martin, 983; Schock, 956; Waller, 946. Albert, 888; Hosmer, 836; Meixell, 830; VanAmburg, 775; Golden, 759; Ashinger, 652; Barton, 565; Forster, 705. The severe strain is beginning to tell on the men. Black rings under their eyes and their awkward movements when off the machine tell the tale.

Increased appetite

is one of the first good effects felt by users of Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil with Hypophosphites. Good appetite begets good health.

Scott's Emulsion

is a fat food that provides its own tonic. Instead of a tax upon appetite and digestion it is a wonderful help to both.

Scott's Emulsion arrests the progress of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, and other wasting diseases by raising a barrier of healthy flesh, strength and nerve.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Mid-Winter Dress Goods

Were never so low in price as the ones we are now selling. Our sole aim has been to push up qualities and pull down prices. This winter we've succeeded as never before. Samples of these will convince, or of any other sorts you may desire.

Warm, bright, All-Wool Plaids for misses' dresses, probably a doz a different sized plaids, mostly small,

65 cents a yard.

Good old All-Wool Oxford Mixtures in grays, browns, reds, 50 inches wide. For good looks and durability they cannot be beaten,

50 cents a yard.

Oxford Mixtures, 50 inches wide, little heavier than the above, and very fine wool,

75 cents a yard.

46-inch Navy and Black Fine Twilled Serge, unexcelled for fineness and finish, about 8 yards wide make a dress,

68 cents a yard.

And no matter what goods you may wish,

Broadcloths, Armures,
Rough Suitings, Camel's Hair,
Mixtures, Cashmeres,
Serges, Henriettas,

And fancy weaves of all sorts, we can give you the largest assortment of the best qualities at from 75c to $1.25 a yard—lower than anybody's prices on the same goods.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Wheat Declines on the Strength of Unfavorable Financial Rumors. Corn Dull and Provisions Lower.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Wheat dropped 1c to-day and made a new low-price record for May at 64¾c on financial troubles east and rumors and *Bradstreet's* report of an increase in the visible supply. Corn acted independently and lost but ¼c, and provisions were slightly higher all around. Wheat opened easier with May ¼c lower at 65¾c on free offerings induced by a weak opening of the New York stock exchange. A little buying caused an advance to yesterday's closing figures, but on Liverpool's reported dullness and light demand the feeling among traders became generally bearish. Various disquieting rumors from New York were afloat and aided materially in the day's decline. The rumors were emphatically denied, but continued to weaken the market.

The price for May remained near 65c with a few rallies until *Bradstreet's* visible supply report was posted. It gave an increase in stocks east of the Rockies of 81,000 bushels, and an increase west of 16,000 bushels, making a net accumulation for the week on both coasts of 97,000 bushels, compared with the official decrease as published yesterday of 194,000 bushels. With this showing May dropped to 64¾c, making a new low-price record. The selling continued heavy until the close, there being but few rallies, and May closed at the bottom figures of the day. May opened at 65¾c, advanced ¼c, sold down ¾c, rallied ¼c, lost ¼c, declined another ¼c, rallied ⅛c and declined ⅛c to close at 64¾c.

Corn was easy and dull, but resisted the depressing influence of the slump in wheat remarkably, fluctuations being confined to a range of ⅛c. Heavy receipts were a bearish influence, but light estimates for to-morrow helped to sustain prices. May opened ⅛c lower at 38¾c, lost ⅛c, advanced ¼c and reacted ⅛c to close where it opened. Trading in oats was light and prices about steady. A decrease in stocks aided in firming up the market. May opened ⅛c lower at 30c and after advancing ¼c declined ¼c, and reacted ⅛c to close at the top and bottom figures of the day.

The provision market opened steady and became strong on light hog receipts and covering by shorts. Later, with rather free offerings, prices declined somewhat, but the demand was sufficient to make a slightly higher close. Compared with last night January pork is 2½c higher, January lard 7½c higher and January ribs 10c higher.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour weak and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 59½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 60@60¾c; No. 2 red, 59¾c; No. 2 corn, 34¼c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 2 white, 30@31c; No. 3 white, 29@30c; No. 2 rye, 45½c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, 38@48c; No. 4, 35@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 33; prime timothy seed, $1 30; mess pork, per barrel, $12 55@12 65; lard, per 100 lb $8 27½; short ribs sides (loose), $6 62½@6 75; dry salt shoulders (boxed), $6 25@6 50; short clear sides (boxed), $6 75@7 00; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 15.

Receipts—Flour, 22

THE SISSY BOYS OF GOTHAM.

A Coming-Out Tea for Two Delicate Youths.

MEN AND WOMEN OF FASHIONABLE LIFE

The Touching Romance of a Fair but Frail New Yorker.

CONTEMPTIBLE SCHEME OF A POOR CUR

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Although the present season is admitted to be one of the dullest that New York has known in recent years, with economy the universal watchword and everybody in society wearing old clothes and cleaned gloves, there is one woman in the Four Hundred who has established a novel precedent by giving a tea for the purpose of introducing her two grown-up sons to society. The festivity was a genuine novelty and people are talking about it yet. The woman in question has two well-grown, good-looking boys of about 18 or 20 years of age, and as they are born to social position and a certain degree of wealth, their "coming out" attracted a large contingent of dowagers with their marriageable daughters, who walked through the handsome parlors, congratulated the sweet-scented young men on the important step which they were taking, and then passed on to the tea tables and buzzed, cackled and sneered at their hostess and laughed at the two awkward-looking lads in the most approved fashionable manner.

It was a very unwise move on the part of this woman of fashion to place her sons in a position which will subject them to a good deal of ridicule. There are enough effeminate and girlish young men in New York society now, and it is not necessary to do anything to make them less manly than they are. The American public does not take kindly to youths who are brought up to eat cake and drink weak tea through the long winter afternoons and listen to the flatteries of the young girls who gather about them in pretended adulation and then go off by themselves to laugh at them. These girls prefer men of a more virile sort than the ones with whom they are thrown in continual contact, and it is not to be wondered at if some of them occasionally fall in love with coachmen, actors, their father's clerks or other men who are not exactly in their own sphere.

There is no city in the world which offers a stronger contrast between its young men of fashion and the young women of the same rank than New York does. It is the one thing that foreigners are continually wondering at and talking about, and the latest social move is not one that seems destined to remedy the evil. The great difference between Bohemian society in New York and the Four Hundred is, that in the former the men are clever, bright and interesting; whereas, the women are in a great many cases stupid, uneducated and scarcely worth talking about, while in conventional society one meets dozens of young women who in point of beauty, wit and personal charm cannot be surpassed in any part of the world.

It is not to be wondered at that American girls should be so much in demand in England, nor is it surprising that they should prove so successful as leaders of aristocratic society there. But nowadays girls are more carefully educated than their brothers, and at any rate they enter life with much finer and better aspirations. The average New Yorker of good position becomes, as a general thing, a business man or a loafer. In the one case he goes down into Wall street with the intention of making a fortune or doubling the one he has inherited; and in the latter he spends his time in club windows or in lounging about from one cafe to another, talking to idlers of his own kind and wasting his life away in a profitless and meaningless fashion. There is no recognized "leisure class" here as there is in the older countries, and until there is the wealthy dude will be looked upon as a sort of excrescence on the body politic.

There is one woman whose face at once attracts attention as she joins the afternoon throng of strollers on upper Broadway. She is tall, of queenly carriage, and has a young, expressive and deeply marked face crowned with a thick coil of snow-white hair. I think it is her white hair that makes her appear young, for in reality she is well past 40, and considering all that she has been through and the life that she has led since she came to the city, it is a wonder there is anything fresh or youthful left about her. Many a time has my attention been drawn to her by some friend who wanted to know who "that fine looking young-old woman" was. It was an unanswerable question until mere accident revealed her identity. One cold, dreary afternoon on Sixth avenue at the corner of one of the most notorious side streets in the Tenderloin I ran across an acquaintance who said: "Come in here with me for a moment. I have a little errand to do, and then we'll go off somewhere together and have dinner. I've only got to stop here a moment or two, and when we get out I'll tell you a queer story about a woman you're going to meet."

Taking me by the arm and talking steadily the while, he led me down the side street, up a flight of steps, and, almost before I knew it, into one of the tall, quiet houses whose shades are forever pulled down. We stepped into the parlor and my friend gave his card to the colored girl who had opened the door. In response a woman even more unkempt and slovenly than the servant hurriedly entered the room and eagerly accosted him. Her hair was snow white, and when she turned her face toward me I recognized her as the woman with the queenly walk whom I had always supposed to be someone of position and consequence. My friend and the gray-haired women talked together for some time seriously. Once or twice she raised her hand—it was a white and shapely one, too—and brushed a tear from her cheek. As we rose to go she seized his hand in both of hers and I heard her say to him in a low voice:

"Thank you, once more. You are the last of the old crowd that I ever see nowadays." Then we went out of the house and the chill air of the street and the gray threatening clouds overhead were like bright sunshine in comparison.

A few minutes later we were seated by a little table in a fashionable Broadway cafe and my friend began his story.

"Most people," said he, "think that the woman is about 31 and that her hair is prematurely gray, but I know better, for I have been acquainted her for 25 years, and she has a daughter who is certainly 23 and whom you know very well. At the time I made her acquaintance she was engaged to be married to a young man who belonged to a very well known family, and when the wedding took place—I was one of the groomsmen—it was as fashionable and brilliant affair as you could imagine. Well, the young couple lived together happily enough for a year or more and meantime the daughter was born. Then the wife began to get restless. I think that what she craved more than anything else was admiration. And you know if a woman gets a craze for that she will never be contented with one man's love. Well, to make a long story short, she left her husband and went off with another man, and the next time I saw her she was living in great style in one of the best hotels on Broadway. I asked her what had become of her child and she shrugged her shoulders carelessly and said that she did not know, and it seemed to me that she did not care. The little girl was adopted by her father's family and carefully educated. Meantime the mother continued to cut quite a dash in the city. She married two or three times, and the wonder is how she managed to keep up so long and retain any of her good looks. I met her by accident two or three years ago and found that as she had gone lower there had sprung up within her a love which seems to grow stronger all the time for this daughter whom she left in its cradle, and every once in a while I drop in there and bring her news of the young girl, who has been brought up to believe that her mother died more than 20 years ago.

Another of the more obscure enterprises of this town was disclosed by the action of the clerk of a Broadway hotel whose interest had been excited by the curious operations of a very seedy and shabby man who made a practice of writing every day in the palatial writing room of his splendid hostelry. This dingy personage would slink into the room with a curiosity that suggested fear of being called to account and being unable to explain or justify his presence there. The clerk observed that as soon as he was seated he would proceed to write several voluminous letters on the hotel stationery which, as soon as completed, he would mail in the nearest lamp-post letter-box. Realizing that something was wrong about the man and his operations, the suspicious clerk turned the stranger over to the stalwart officer of the house and made a great show of prosecuting him for larceny, upon which the captured one broke down and made a clean breast of his letter game.

He would discover the name of some giddy young girl of good parentage and means, write to her on the hotel note paper, entrap her into a correspondence, make an appointment with her and appal her with a frank disclosure of his poverty and squalor. The consternation of his victims can be better imagined than described. Frantic with chagrin and indignation, the girls would make any sacrifice to close the incident and get back their letters. If the fellow had not been a cur he would not have confessed the nature of his lay. And it was perhaps more in recognition of his poltroonery than for any other reason that when the hotel officer was through questioning him the affable and accomplished clerk took a foot in and administered the finishing touch which sent him flying down Broadway. CYMON.

IRON WAGES IN ENGLAND.

Free Trade Raising Them, While They Are Being Cut Here.

Pittsburgh Labor Tribune.

The *Labor Tribune* of West Bromwich, England, December 2, just to hand, states the standing committee of the Midland iron and steel wages board announces an advance of 2½ per cent in the wages of all ironworkers, including blast furnace men. This is to be the rate for December and January:

With "free-trade England" increasing, it is the top notch of cheek for American operators to suggest reductions, yet during the past 12 months there has been no other move but in the line of decrease, and there are reductions published every day, besides others announced as to be "adjusted" on the first of the new year. Competition is hot in England, as it is in America, but in England the mill operators have not gone wild and run prices away down to absurd figures.

THEY SHUN THE CAMERA.

Prominent Women Who Dislike to be Photographed.

New York Sun.

Mme. Carnot is by no means the only woman who refuses to be photographed. Mrs. John Sherman has not had a picture taken since she was quite young. It is the custom for the cabinet officers and their wives to have a group taken for a gift to the president, but Mrs. Sherman would not yield her prejudice even on that occasion.

Mrs. Olney, the wife of the attorney-general, is another American woman who has not faced the camera for a good many years. Her husband had shared her antipathy toward picture-taking, but during the campaign yielded to the demands for his photograph, but Mrs. Olney remained firm in her declinations.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard college, has shocked some people by confessing that he is a moderate drinker.

A New Bandan.

London Sketch.

Here is a particularly dainty and pretty little hair ornament for evening wear. It is of pale sea-green velvet,

with a rosette of pale mauve velvet, and three high twists of the green, intermixed with a wired bow of lace.

IF you are tired taking the large old fashioned griping pills try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

A ROYAL DANCING MASTER.

Emperor William and His Gavotte Lanciers.

THE FIGURES DESCRIBED IN DETAIL.

It Is Quite Simple and Is Very Easily Learned.

DIGNIFIED AND GRACEFUL MOVEMENTS

The new dance which Emperor William has decreed shall replace the old court quadrille at the imperial functions in Berlin, has reached this country. Instructions in the steps and the music have been published under the Americanized name of "Dance Aristocratic." It is danced by four couples and is something like a modernized gavotte.

"Gavotte Lanciers" was the name given the dance by the kaiser. He first saw it at a private performance given by eight members of the Royal playhouse company, on the opera house stage in Berlin, about six weeks ago. He was charmed with the performance, and ordered that the dance be intro-

WILLIAM, THE DANCING MASTER.

duced at court. The figures are taken from the ordinary quadrille, lanciers and contre-dance. It is not at all difficult to learn.

The position of the four couples at the opening of the dance is the same as in a quadrille. In the detail of the figures, which is subjoined, these general instructions are to be followed: For each step use right and left foot. For instance, if the gentleman starts with the right foot, the next step is to be made with the left foot, and so on. The same rule applies to the ladies. Each step is to be made in time to the music. Hold the hands up high, as in the minuet.

The gentleman first makes a bow to the lady on his left side, then bows to his partner.

Gentlemen extend right hand to ladies' left, and start with right foot. Ladies likewise.

One step forward, counting one, two, in time with the music.

Another step forward, counting three, four.

Three steps forward, counting one, two, three, four.

One step backward—start with left foot—another step, then three steps, counting as before. On counting four the last time, turn one-quarter around.

Gentlemen extend right hand to ladies' right hand, facing each other.

One step around—to the right—another step, then three steps likewise.

Repeat this once more to places.

First and second couples, three steps forward facing each other, then a low bow to fill out the bars of music, after which the third and fourth couples take three steps forward, likewise a low bow.

Gentlemen and partners now turn half way round, gentlemen extending their left hands to ladies' right hands.

One step forward, another step, three steps, then seven steps, forming a straight line, bringing first, second, third and fourth couples one behind the other.

Gentlemen step behind their partners, then take one step to the right, another step, then three steps.

Ladies the same to the opposite side, making two lines.

Now the gentlemen take one step to the left as before, another step, then three steps.

Ladies the same to the opposite side.

Ladies, still in a line, take one step to the right, another step, then three steps, then seven steps, forming a circle.

Gentlemen make the same steps to the left, forming another circle, leaving the ladies inside, each gentleman facing his partner.

Gentlemen now take three steps to the left, counting one, two, three.

Ladies three steps likewise, toward the right.

Then a stop. Count four, make a low bow to the lady opposite.

Three steps as before, and so on till gentlemen are opposite partners again.

Ladies, still in a circle, now hold dresses on both sides.

Ladies make one step toward the gentlemen, another step, then three steps backward. Gentlemen join hands, making the same steps toward the ladies, then backward.

This is repeated twice.

Gentlemen now hold their right arms toward their partners.

Ladies hold up their right arms also.

One step forward, another step, then three steps, after which first and third couples turn half-way around, take seven steps, forming a maltese cross on the right side; second and fourth couples the same, forming a maltese cross on the left side.

Gentlemen join their right hands to ladies' right hands.

One step around to the right, another step, then three steps.

This is repeated once more.

Turn half way around opposite, take one step to the left, another step, then three steps as before; after which each gentleman and his partner take seven steps, which bring them to their original places, forming a ring, the couples one behind the other.

One step forward to the left, another step, then three steps, and so on until places are reached.

Gentleman makes low bow to lady on his left side, then to his partner.

Gentleman offers arm to his partner and they promenade. End of the dance.

Never Heard of a Toothbrush.

Five-sixths of all the girls who went into domestic service in London last year had never heard of a toothbrush. Examination also showed that but 707 school children out of 4,000 had sound teeth.

THE EARLIER symptoms of dyspepsia, such as distress after eating, heartburn and occasional headaches, should not be neglected. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

SHE WAS IN A QUANDARY.

A Woman Who Did Not Know How Tobacco Was Sold.

A tall woman, with lustrous black eyes and a beautiful complexion, wearing a seal cape and some expensive jewelry, walked nervously back and forth in front of a Main street cigar store shortly after 8 o'clock last evening. She clasped and unclasped her hands nervously and was evidently very much worried about something or other.

Men who passed along looked curiously at her, but no one ventured to speak. Finally, a benevolent-looking man with close-cropped gray whiskers came along. He looked at the woman and passed on. Before he had gone half a block he almost stopped walking. Then he did stop, and then he turned and came back to the woman.

"Madam," he said politely, "you seem to be distressed."

She blushed scarlet in the glare of the electric light, stammered and then said: "Oh, sir—"

"There, there, madam," said the benevolent-looking man, soothingly, "calm yourself. Do not be distressed. Tell me what is troubling you and I will use every endeavor to aid you. Tell me, madam, what it is that is on your mind."

The tall woman blushed again. She raised her downcast eyes, stammered again and said: "Oh, sir; you are very kind, but—"

"There, there, madam!" and the benevolent-looking man's smile was seraphic, "no buts. Tell me what it is that is preying on your mind. Confide in me and I will cheerfully put myself at your entire disposal and undertake what you may desire. What is it that has so deeply agitated you?"

The tall woman seemed to gain control of herself. She glanced searchingly at the benevolent-looking man and then said: "I am ashamed to confess to you, sir, a perfect stranger, yet I must find a way out of my quandary. I"——

The benevolent looking man's smile expanded. "Tell me!" he insisted.

The tall woman blushed again. She hesitated in the prettiest manner imaginable, and said, confusedly: "I know I am awfully ignorant, but my husband told me to buy him some fine-cut chewing tobacco, and I don't know whether they sell it by the quart or by the yard."

And strange to say, the benevolent looking man didn't stop to inform her.

MOON EATERS.

Queer Ancient Superstitions About the Calm Orb of Night.

Quarterly Review.

Certain it is that a belief in the moon as the abode of the fathers was widely spread among the people speaking the Aryan languages. To the present day the peasants in Swabia are heard to say: 'May I go to the moon if I did it," instead of "May I die if I did it;" nay, people who work on the Sabbath day are threatening even now that they will go to the moon, that is, that they will die and be punished in the moon.

A more startling idea—peculiar it would seem, to India—was that of the moon serving as the food of the gods. And yet, though it sounds strange to us, it was not so very unnatural an idea after all. The gods, though invisible, had been located in the sky. In the same sky the golden moon, often compared to a round of golden butter, was seen regularly to decrease. And if it was being consumed by anybody, by whom could it be consumed if not by the gods? Hence the ready conclusion that if was so, and that it was, in fact, this food which secured to the gods their immortal life.

If so much had once been granted, then came the question, how the moon was gradually increased and restored to its fullness? And here the old superstition came in that the souls of the departed entered the moon, so that the waxing of the moon might readily be accounted for by this more ancient article of faith. Hence the systematized belief that the moon wanes while it is being eaten by the gods, and that it waxes while it is being filled by the departed souls entering it. A last conclusion was that the gods, when feeding on the moon, were really feeding on the souls of the departed.

A LONG WAIT.

How Saint-Foix, the Poet, Got Ahead of a Creditor.

New York Herald.

Saint-Foix, the French poet, had a large income, but was always in debt. Much of his time was spent in dodging creditors. He sat one day in a barber chair with his face lathered and ready to be shaved when one of his largest creditors entered the shop. The man saw Saint-Foix and angrily demanded the money due him.

"Won't you wait until I get a shave?" quietly inquired the poet.

"Certainly," answered the other, pleased at the prospect of getting the money.

The poet made the barber a witness to the agreement, and calmly wiped the lather from his face. He wore a beard to his dying day.

A NATURAL INQUIRY.

The Self-Satisfied Man and His Methodical Existence.

New York Herald.

It was in the smoker, and the train was rattling along at a lively rate of speed. A stout, florid-complexioned man, very self-satisfied, was talking loudly about the effeminate degeneracy of modern young men.

"Look at me! Fifty years old—never sick in my life and can travel my 5 miles an hour now! Why? Because from the day when I was 20 until I was 40 I lived a steady life. No delicacies! No late hours! Summer and winter alike I was in bed at 9 and up the next morning at 5 o'clock. Principal food was porridge, and worked hard between 8 and 1 o'clock; then dinner; then an hour's exercise; then"——

"Pardon me, sir," interrupted a young man near him, "what did you say you were in for?"

IT WAS HIS POLICEMAN.

Wanted to Have the Pleasure of Whipping the Peeler.

During some disturbances the populace and the police came into collision with one another very frequently, says an English paper, with a result that the latter became very unpopular.

In the course of a scrimmage of a more than usually serious nature one of the policemen was unfortunate enough to become detached from his party and he was seized by a muscular rioter, who lost no time in wreaking vengeance on the hapless man in blue.

"Hi, Geordie," cried another insurgent, "let I get a whack at him, too."

"No, you don't," said the other, as he proceeded to belabor his struggling captive. "This is my peeler. You go and find one for yourself."

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

MR. FAWCETT ON MAGAZINES.

The Author Holds No High Opinion of Them.

HE TALKS AS THOUGH HE WERE INJURED.

Down on the Various New York Book Publishers, Also.

BETTER RETURNS FROM CHICAGO HOUSES

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

At Christmas-time one likes to turn aside from the everyday routine. It is a time when one likes to right a wrong, if he can. The heart of the writer and the heart of the reader ought at this season to be more open and free from prejudice and, pausing, appreciate some of the trials of others, and in a spirit of love lighten them if he can.

The other evening I spent with Edgar Fawcett, as I like often to do, for he is a friend one cannot but delight in. I was scarcely seated when he remarked that he had been to see Oscar Wilde's new play, "A Woman of No Importance."

"It is a beautiful play," said he; "a beautiful play; and yet the critics have been cutting it all to pieces, slashing it right and left, just because they do not like Oscar Wilde."

Though I understand and well enough, why the critics have attacked it, I must say public sentiment seems to be with Mr. Fawcett. Mr. Wilde is conceited, somewhat flashy and too fond of talk. But he does see into life, he does sympathize with the heart of the man in the world who is trying to live.

What Oscar Wilde is suffering, Mr. Fawcett himself has not escaped. Before I knew him I had an impression that he was a writer of cheap fiction, brilliant but flashy and without substance. This is the general impression of him nowadays, I think, and by degrees the reason of it has become perfectly clear to me. The only avenue for recognized American literature today is the three or four large magazines. They are ruled by a little clique, exceedingly exclusive in spite of its profession of breadth, which among its enemies (now not few in number) is known as the "milk and water" school.

THE AUTHORS' CLUB.

It finds its center in the "Authors' club," which Mr. Fawcett has persistently refused to join, because when the club was first organized a story was allowed to get afloat that when someone proposed his name (though utterly without his consent or knowledge) it was rejected. When his friends rallied to his support and urged him strongly to come in, he naturally refused. This may seem a trivial matter, but it is the true explanation of the reason why Mr. Fawcett, a man more cultured, more original, more scholarly than many of his contemporaries, and receiving from the public many times the pecuniary return they have ever had, has been ignored by that little group who claim to be the present gods of American literature.

This is my own personal opinion, for which I alone am responsible. But perhaps it may form a fitting introduction to a very pleasant interview on that subject and others which Mr. Fawcett has allowed me to report.

When asked if he objected to the alleged tyranny of our national interviewer, Mr. Fawcett genially replied:

"Every right-minded author prefers being respectfully reviewed nowadays to being interviewed. His reasons are obvious. If he uses the personal pronoun at all intemperately he is leaped upon as an egotist, and if he uses it in sparing degree his fate very often seems to be much the same."

"It has been stated, Mr. Fawcett, that you have recently written for profit more than for literary distinction. Is this true?"

HOW AUTHORS WRITE.

"I am surprised to hear that any such statement has been made concerning me. I have always written for profit (pecuniary profit, that is) in common with every other author of good repute. But my first aim has been to write for art. It is all very easily put: an author who respects himself and his calling writes things as good as he can make them for as much money as they will bring."

"You have lately published four or five novels, have you not, under the *imprimatur* of Chicago rather than New York firms?"

"Yes. The New York publishing houses will not give the author more than a royalty of from 10 to 15 per cent on the retail price of his book. For this royalty he must wait many months before it reaches an appreciative sum. I know scarcely an exception to this rule. Authors who hold good positions, and whose books are accounted 'successful' here in New York, because of having secured the *cachet* of our wealthiest and most distinguished publishers, constantly find that their returns in money are pitifully small. I have been fortunate enough to secure much larger returns from publishers outside of either New York or Boston—I mean liberal advanced sums in the way of royalty previous to publication."

"But do you not find, Mr. Fawcett, that for this reason your books are less noticed here in New York, and acquire a smaller vogue here?"

"Possibly—very probably, indeed. But New York is not America. I must content myself with that fact when I remember that New York neglects me, which I sometimes do remember, though not bitterly, not in the least ill-humoredly."

NEW YORK NEGLECTS FAWCETT.

"Then, Mr. Fawcett, you think that New York does neglect you?"

"I am afraid it does. But it doubtless has its reasons for doing so, and I'm not in the least inclined to quarrel with them. Just before his death George William Curtis wrote of a certain contemporary novelist that he was the first and only real delineator of New York life and manners. Considering that I have written more than five and twenty novels which deal with all grades of society in New York, I caught myself thinking this a somewhat austere kind of verdict. The truth is that for nearly 40 years before I began to treat New York in fiction no one had touched the subject at all seriously."

"How do you account for the way in which certain American novelists are constantly being noticed by the newspapers?"

"They are extremists. A novelist, like every other person who is much before the public, is always more talked about when he is an extremist. But the extremists are not the truest artists. Goldsmith, for example, was none; and where can we find a more faultless piece of work than his 'Vicar of Wakefield'? Take the one great, overshadowing, English-writing literary genius of this century—Tennyson. I defy anyone to state if he were more of a realist than a romancist. Mark the difference between his 'Dora' and his 'Dream of Fair Women,' between his 'Morte d'Arthur' and his 'Lucretius.' Tennyson was neither realist nor romanticist, nor, for that matter, were any of the supreme literary workers. They treated each subject according to its artistic demand, and did not bother themselves with theories. Zola would be a greater writer than he is to-day if he had not hampered himself with a theory."

HE ADMIRES ZOLA.

"You admire Zola, then?"

"Excessively. But I think him a romantic realist—a pessimistic, atheistic poet. Even his 'La Terre' teems with romanticism. However, this is all an endless question."

"Do you consider the editor of magazines, Mr. Fawcett, autocratic in stating that they desire to take only what is good in literature?"

"I think the editors of the magazines are wrong in saying that they want whatever is good in literature. They may want good things, but there are many strong and brilliant things that they are unwilling to touch. The editors imitate one another, too, in a curious and somewhat unthinking way. Witness, for example, the positive magazine epidemic of the dialect story. Witness the desire on the part of all magazine editors to secure a list of contributors essentially one and the same. They all declare that they wish to secure new and untried writers, but a contributor who is persona grata in one magazine is almost certain to hold like favor in every other. Each editor imitates his fellow-editor.

"But, after all, the literature of the magazines (as long as it is decorous, which it generally is) makes very little difference."

"Do you really mean that, Mr. Fawcett?"

"Take out the illustrations from any of the popular magazines and you will see just what I mean. The art department carries them all. They are principally designed, however, for the diversion of young girls and elderly ladies. American men have little time, as a body, to read at all. American women, after they have become wives and mothers, are equally debarred from reading."

"But how about the young men of our republic?"

Mr. Fawcett laughed. "Oh," he replied, "They are busy in countless ways, trying to begin earning a living. Or else they are in college, playing football." ALPHEUS SHERWIN CODY.

The WREN in Business

It is characteristic of the Wren that it will sneak in and occupy the nest made by another bird, in preference to building one of its own. This same trait is often seen in business. It is shown by the imitators of

COTTOLENE

No sooner has the wonderful merit of this new vegetable shortening, so much better than lard, created for it a remarkable sale and popularity, than the business wrens are ready to move upon the market with many worthless counterfeits. Any housekeeper can be easily and cheaply convinced of the value of COTTOLENE by simply giving it a trial. They will then be unwilling to go back to lard, or go down to fraudulent imitations.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails.

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PITTSBURGH AGENTS:
F. SELLERS & CO.

CLAIMED WHITE BLOOD.

Some of Her Family Had Helped Eat Captain Cook.

It was a Sandwich Islander, who, on the strength of a Mother Hubbard gown and a parasol, claimed the deference accorded to members of a more civilized society.

Most of all did she glory in the assumption that she was not so very black after all.

"You haven't any white blood in your veins!" said a cruel friend to her one day.

"Indeed I have!" indignantly exclaimed the lady. "Some of my family helped eat Cap'n Cook."

ORPHEUS IN HADES.

The Invocation.

Queen, thou shalt hearken by the breath and fragrance
Of those old lawns at Enna: by the gales
That woke the drooping sister vi lets,
And mingled all the sward with musky thyme;
By the trembling iris, by the speckled eye-bright,
By the zoned orchis like a purple bee,
By the rich mountain tulip's splendid wings
Drops like a flame-tuft on the shelving crag;
By the gray headland o'er the crescent bay;
By the faint ripple of the island foam;
By the sails that swept so proudly up the sea,
By the stern galleys pulsing golden oars,
By every tuneful wind and wasted wave,
By virgin innocence and vestal tears,
And by thine own immortal maidenhood—
Ah, by remembrance of those asphodels—
The lily of the Elysian heroes' rest—
The asphodels flung groundward in dismay
From thy faint trembling hands and fingers pure,
What time the sudden chariot and wild steeds
Rolled as a whirlwind, rushing up behind,
While on thy bare and ivoried shoulder came
Their breathing like the bellows of a forge—
And he, the demon lover, from the car
Stept as a cloud of gloom, and in his folds
Wrapt thee, and night closed on thy radiant eyes.
Oh, I adjure thee by that day's despair,
By those torn flowers thy lonely mother found
In search for thee, scorched by the burning wheels;
Ah, fallen flowers, have pity on them and me!
* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *

—*Lords of Table in the Nineteenth Century.*

A COURTEOUS BRIGAND.

He Made a Most Polite and Thoughtful Surrender.

London Daily News.

Nothing could be more correct or gentlemanly than the behavior of the Corsican brigand Barthelemy Durili in surrendering himself, as he has recently done, to the offended justice of his country. Writing from Piana to the commandant of his district, he said:

"Monsieur the Commandant: I, the undersigned, Barthelemy Durili, brigand at Piana, have the honor to respectfully submit to you that I intend to give myself up into your custody as a prisoner to be tried at the approaching assizes. Pray, monsieur the commandant, let me know when I can do so, and address your reply to my mother, Mme. Durili, at Piana.

"As soon as you have written to her, and she has sent me the letter, I beg you, monsieur the commandant, to be good enough to instruct your gendarmes in order that I may proceed without molestation to Ajaccio to surrender myself. I should not care to be arrested on the way by the gendarmes, and I shall take it as a favor if you will give them instructions on the subject. Please let me hear from you five or six days before the date of the assizes, that I may have time to make my preparations. I rely upon you. Accept, monsieur the commandant, the expression of my entire devotion.—Durili (Barthelemy), Brigand and Landowner at Piana."

A Canine Dr. Tanner.

Dr. Free Harris, of Dalton, Ga., owns a dog that is fasting. She has not eaten or drunk anything for 48 days. She seems happy and contented, and will not eat even the most tempting food. She runs around the street and seems determined to outdo Dr. Tanner. Much interest is felt in the outcome, and there has been some betting on the result.

A NEW pneumatic tire brought out in England, which is described as a really good thing, has a pad of prepared cotton wool covered with soft cloth, which is inserted between the cover and air chamber, rendering it almost impossible to puncture it even with a sharp awl. The weight of this pad is 50 ounces and the cost is trifling.

"I suffered 8 years

"From woman's early troubles.

"I could find no permanent relief until, one year ago, I tried *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.* Relief then came with it almost immediately, and at this time I am a well woman.

MRS. JULIA A. RICE

"I absolutely know, not only by my own experience, but by others also, that this is a harmless and sure remedy for:—

"Irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, sick headache, and female complaints generally. There is no need of so much female suffering. Here is the remedy. It is wicked not to accept the relief it will bring."—*Mrs. J. A. Rice, Florence, Ky.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the CHEAPEST and best. 128 doses of Sulphur Bitters for $1.00, less than one cent a dose.

It will cure the worst kind of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease, SCROFULA. In all cases of such stubborn, deep seated diseases, Sulphur Bitters is the best medicine to use. Don't wait until tomorrow, try a bottle TO-DAY.

Don't ever take BLUE PILLS, or mercury, they are deadly. Put your trust in Sulphur Bitters, the purest and best medicine ever made. Is your TONGUE COATED with a yellow, sticky substance? Is your Breath foul and offensive? Your Stomach is OUT OF ORDER.

Use Sulphur Bitters immediately. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters. Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some AT ONCE, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is THE INVALID'S FRIEND.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.
500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES:	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation	A. A.
	Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.	B. B.
	Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.	C. C.
	Distemper, Nasal Discharges.	D. D.
	Bots or Grubs, Worms.	E. E.
	Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.	F. F.
	Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.	G. G.
	Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.	H. H.
	Urinary and Kidney Diseases.	I. I.
	Eruptive Diseases, Mange.	J. K.
	Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.	

Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 6 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

BEARS PROFITED.

Cammack People Make an Attack on L. & N. and General Electric.

RECEIVER PLATT'S APPOINTMENT.

New England Stockholders Against Leasing the Road.

M'LEOD'S PLAN OF ACTION.

How Whisky Trust's Great Strength Is Explained.

THE LATEST COMBINE IN CORDAGE

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The big bears in the stock market took profits to-day and the Cammack party confined their attacks to General electric and to Louisville & Nashville. The appointment of a receiver for New England has been foreshadowed in this column for several days. The application would have been granted yesterday had there not been a flaw in the papers, and although Mr. McLeod stated that he was not aware that such action would be taken, he certainly could have found out what was going on if he had consulted with Thomas C. Platt, whom Judge Cox named as temporary receiver in the United States court chambers at Albany this morning.

The application for a receiver was made on behalf of Theodore F. Wood, treasurer of the United States express company, who was forced, however, to obtain affidavits from other stockholders before Judge Cox would issue an order. The special meeting of the New England stockholders was fairly well attended, and, after the parties present had listened to a eulogy by Mr. McLeod of his recent sacrifices and personal energy to keep the road on its feet, the polls were opened for the recording of the vote on the proposition to lease the New York, New England & Northern.

The number of votes cast in favor of the lease of the New York, New England & Northern lacked over 10,000 of the requisite amount, 118,000 shares, to carry the proposition, and Mr. McLeod made up his mind to adjourn the special meeting for a few days to see whether he could not secure some more votes from certain stockholders who had been deterred from approving of his plan by the appointment of Mr. Platt as receiver of the main line. Mr. McLeod acknowledged that the selection of Mr. Platt was inimical to him, but he believed that he would be able to assert his rights before the receiver was placed in full possession of the property. The special committee formed to solicit subscriptions utterly failed in its purpose, as the Platt, Ervin and Prince interests had declined to put their names down for a single dollar.

The attack on Louisville & Nashville was attributed to the withdrawal of support by the directors' pool. The semi-annual meeting of the board may not be held in the first week of January as is customary, because the management is anxious to obtain a further expression of opinion from the English stockholders as to the advisability of declaring a small dividend in scrip, since it has been virtually decided not to make any distribution in cash. The attack on General electric was due primarily to the liquidation of long stock for Boston account. When the bears realized that the price was yielding easily they started a report that a plan of reorganization had been accepted by the Drexel-Morgan interests, which involves a separation of the Edison and Thomson-Houston concerns from the General electric company.

The only difficulty in the way is that certain legal technicalities will have to be overcome, although the idea is to dispose of the Thomson-Houston stock, now held as a treasury asset by the General electric company, to a syndicate of Boston capitalists headed by President Coffin. If the plan should be carried out it is understood that the Drexel-Morgan people will insist upon a complete reorganization of the General electric company, which may result in the appointment of a temporary receiver, Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombley having already been named for the position.

The strength of Whisky trust was explained by the extravagant predictions made by President Greenhut on the outlook, that official contending that the company was making a great deal of money, and that the action of congress on the internal revenue question will not have any material effect in the volume of its receipts. It is estimated that should the internal revenue bill be passed in its present shape on June 1, 1894, there will remain in bonded warehouse in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits to represent the accumulated stock of the past three years and about 25,000,000 gallons of new production, on all of which, of course, the trust will increase its price, although the consumption is not exceeding more than 30,000,000 gallons every six months.

The United States cordage company, which is to succeed the National cordage, was incorporated to-day at Trenton with a capital of $6,000,000 guaranteed preferred stock, $8,000,000 preferred stock and $20,000,000 common. The following are the directors elected: Rudolph Kempler, William H. Corbin, E. F. C. Young, G. G. Williams, W. W. Sherman, W. B Sewell, Francis Smith, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Valentine P. Snyder and John Scott. Messrs. Thalmann, Gossler and Gulliver will be elected permanent directors, and two members of the advisory board will be added next week. The Waterbury faction is entirely ignored, as Rudolph Keppler was elected president.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 27 to 29.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Speculation on the stock exchange to-day was feverish and unsettled. It was known at the opening of business that a receiver had been applied for by the opponents of President McLeod for the New York & New England railroad company, and before noon the announcement was made that Thomas C. Platt had been made receiver. Although this contingency had been largely discounted during the past few days there was a rush to sell the shares on the part of those holders who had believed that President McLeod would hold control of the property, and their sales were supplemented by heavy offerings on the part of the bears, and the result was a break of ⅝ per cent from yesterday's closing price. The decline in the stock on the day is 2 per cent. General electric was strong in the early dealings and rose 1¾ per cent, but during the afternoon was exceptionally weak and was freely sold for both long and short account.

After midday the pressure to sell became very pronounced and a break of 6¾ per cent was made before the bottom was reached. Sales to cover caused a rally of 1¾ in the final dealings, leaving the net loss on the day's transactions 3¾ per cent. Louisville & Nashville was unfavorably affected by rumors that neither a scrip nor cash dividend would be paid for the six months ending with December. The stock declined 3¼ per cent, with a final rally of ⅝. National cordage on small purchases rose 3¼ per cent, the moving influences being the success of the reorganization scheme and reports of the successful termination of important lawsuits. In the late dealings a reaction of 1¼ and a recovery of ⅜ per cent ensued; the preferred shares advanced 5¼ per cent.

The whole market was strong between 11 and 12 o'clock, prices advancing ¼ to 1¾ per cent, Chicago Gas and the grangers leading the upward movement. During the afternoon a decline of ⅜ to 2 per cent was recorded in which Minneapolis and St. Louis common and preferred and Sugar were most prominent. This was followed by a slight rally and quick reaction, but in the late dealings a better tone prevailed and prices moved up ⅛@1¼ per cent, the latter in American Tobacco, the market closing generally firm. The railway and miscellaneous bond market was generally firm during the early part of the day, but during the afternoon was heavy, except for the Kansas & Texas 4s.

Bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg	112½	St. L. & S. F. g. m. 6s	85
do. 4s coup	114	St. Paul Con	123
do. 5s	95	St. P., C. & P. 1s	89½
Pacific 6s of '95	102	T. P. L. G. T. rcts.	5¾
Louis. stamped 4s	96½	T. P. B. G. T. rcts.	18½
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore	104
Tenn. new set 3s	100	R. G. W. 1s	70
do. do. 5s	109	Atchison 4s	64¾
do. do. 6s	74½	do. 2d 4s	31½
Canada So. 2ds	105	G. H. & S. A. 6s	103
Don. & R. 1s	109	do. do. 1s	94
do. do. 4s	73	Hous. & Tex. 5s	107
Erie 2ds	74	do. 6s	100
M., K. & T. g. 6s	41	N. O. 6s	118
do. do. 5s	73½	do. 4s	97
Mutual Union 6s	113	Term. old 6s	60
N. J. C. int. cert.	115¾	Va. centuries	53¾
North. Pac. 1sts	120½	do. pref	67
do. do. 2s	89	Ala. class A	97
Northw'n cons	137	Ala. class B	100
do. Deben. 5s	107½	Ala. class C	94
St. L. & I. M. 5s	73½	Ala. currencies	97

The total sales of stocks to-day were 219,500 shares, including: Atchison, 8,500; American sugar, 11,300; Burlington & Quincy, 16 800; Chicago Gas, 12,100; Distillers and Cattle Feeders, 29,400; General electric, 64,800; Louisville & Nashville, 28,700; New York & New England, 57,300; Northwest, 6,200; Reading, 5,300; Rock Island, 5,700; St. Paul, 35,600; Union Pacific, 3,000; Western Union, 12,300.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
Am. Cotton Oil Co	27⅜	27½	27	27
do. preferred	80¼	80¼	64¼	66¾
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co	81⅝	82½	81⅝	81⅞
do. preferred	83¾	84¾	83¾	83½
Balt & Ohio	68	68¼	68	68
Canada Southern	50	50	49½	49½
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	71
Chi. Gas T. rcts	60¾	62⅝	60¾	61¾
C., Bur. & Q.	75⅝	75⅝	73½	74⅝
C. & H. Val. & T.	....	....	....	18¾
Consolidated gas	125	126	125	124½
C., C., C. & St. L.	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¾	16⅛	16¾
Del., Lack. & W.	162	162½	162	162
Del. & Hudson	128	129½	127½	128
Dis. & Cattle F. Co	20	22	18½	21⅝
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	31
Gen. Elec. Co	36⅜	37¾	31¼	32¾
Illinois Central	89½	89¾	89½	89
L. S. & M. S.	122¼	123¾	121⅝	122½
Lake Erie & W.	....	....	....	12½
do. preferred	....	....	....	61½
Louis. & Nash.	46	46	42¾	43¾
Michigan Central	99¼	99¾	99¼	99
Manhattan Con.	122½	123	122½	122¾
Missouri Pacific	21¼	21¾	21½	21¼
National Lead Co.	21¾	22½	21¾	22½
do. preferred	....	....	....	68
New York Central	98¾	98¾	98½	98
Nat. Cordage Co.	19¾	20	16¾	19
do. preferred	48	48	48	46
N. Y. & N. E.	14¾	14¾	12	13
New Jersey Cen.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112
N. & W. pref.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
Northwest	98	99	97¼	98¾
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¼	4⅛
do. preferred	19	19½	19	19
N. American Co.	3½	3½	3½	3½
Omaha	34¾	34¾	34¼	34½
Pacific Mail	13	13	13	13
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	164
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	11
do. preferred	41	41	41	40
Reading	17¼	17⅜	17	17
R. & W. P. Ter.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
Rock Island	64¼	64½	63⅜	63¾
St. Paul	57¾	58¼	56⅞	58
do. preferred	116½	117	116	116½
Tenn. C. & I.	14¼	14⅞	14	14⅞
Texas & Pacific	6¾	7	6¾	7
T., A. A. & N. M.	6	6¼	6	6¼
Union Pacific	18	18½	17⅝	18½
U. S. Rubber Co.	40	40	40	40
Wabash	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅝
do. preferred	13½	13¾	13	13
W. U. Telegraph	81¼	81¾	81¼	82
W. & L. E.	12¾	13⅜	12¾	12¾
do. prefer ed	49¼	49¼	49¼	47½
Wiconsin Central	....	....	....	8¾

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged to 15 points advance, ruled fairly active and closed steady at 5 points decline to 15 points advance; sales, 11,650 bags, including December, 17.05@17.70c; January, 17.10c; February, 16.70c; March, 16.35; May, 15.90; July, 15.45c; September, 15.20c. Spot coffee—Rio firm; No. 7, 18⅜@18½c; mild market quiet and steady. Cordova, 20@20¼c; sales, 2,000 bags Rio No. 7 afloat, 18c; 1,750 bags Rio No. 7, afloat, 18c; 1,500 bags Rio No. 9, afloat, 17c; Hamburg steady at ¼@⅜ pfg advance. Havre quiet at ¼@⅛ advance. Rio quiet; No. 7, 15, $100; receipts, 9,000 bags; stock, 204,000 bags; exchange, 16⅝c. Santos quiet; good average, 15, $700.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 2⅝c. Centrifugal, 96 test, 2⅞c; sales 4,000 bags; centrifugal, 96 test, 2⅞c, cost and freight.

NEW ORLEANS—Dec. 27.—Sugar—Open kettle steady; fair to fully fair, 2 7-16@ good common, 2⅛@2 5-16c; common, 2@2⅛c. Centrifugal firm; choice white, 3 9-16c; off white, 3⅜@3¼c; gray do., 3¼@3⅜c; fancy yellow clarified, 3⅜@3 7-16c; choice do., 3¼@3 5-16c; prime do., 3⅛@3 3-16c; off do., 2¾@3 1-16c; seconds, 2@2¾c. Molasses—Open kettle strictly prime, 25c; good prime, 22@23c; prime, 20@21c; fair to good fair, 17@19c; common to good common, 15@16c; fermenting, 3@4c lower; centrifugal, good prime to strictly prime, 10@11c; fair to prime, 8@9c; common to good common, 6@7c; inferior, 5c. Syrup, 15@22c.

Philadelphia Markets.

Closing quotations received by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges: Pennsylvania Central, 48@48¼; Reading, 8 9-16@8 11-16; Lehigh Valley, 36½@36¾; Lehigh navigation, 51½@52½; Philadelphia & Erie, 25; Northern Pacific preferred, 18¾@19⅞; Metropolitan traction, 100@101; Philadelphia traction, 88@88¾.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Pig iron quiet; American, $12 00@15 00. Copper dull; lake, $10 25. Lead quiet; domestic, $3 20. Tin quiet and steady; straits, $20 60 asked. Spelter easy; domestic, $3 00 bid.

FEW VALUES CHANGE HANDS.

The Markets' Condition but Slightly Altered.

MORE DEALINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Tractions Still Dull and Some Holdings Weaker.

BETTER DEMAND FOR CERTAIN STOCKS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1893. }

The condition of the local stock market to-day was in the main unchanged. Not a great many values were offered and prices did not vary materially from Tuesday's. Transactions were few and far between and the market lacked interest at times. At the opening session Philadelphia company changed hands at 21½, with a fair demand at these figures. It was offered at 21¾. The other gas stocks regarded were Bridgewater, which advanced to 39 bid, and Peoples gas to 23 bid. Tractions were duller even than on Tuesday. Birmingham was not so strong. It was put up at 14½ and the best bid on 100-share lots was 14. A bid for 10 shares was made at 13⅝. The remainder of the street railway list were featureless and prices unchanged. Monongahela water was in demand at 29 bid. Other stocks in the miscellaneous group were altered but slightly. Luster mining got bids of 11¾.

In the money market the regular 6 per cent rate was quoted on call and time loans. "Eastern bankers' move," said a local broker, "in compelling the liquidation of doubtful borrowers will be the means of enabling sound customers to get better terms."

A fractional increase in oil occurred and an improvement was noted in sales. The Philadelphia company's new producer, which has had more or less influence on the rating of that concern's stock, held up with a good hourly yield.

The Allegheny Valley railroad's November statement was issued to-day. Compared with the showing of the same month last year it is as follows: Gross earnings, $179,515 34, a decrease of $49,277 66; operating expenses, $119,113 70, a decrease of $25,895 38; net earnings, $70,401 64, a decrease of $23,882 28. For the 11 months ending November 30, 1893, compared with the same period of 1892: Gross earnings, $2,265,009 31, a decrease of $146,813 54; operating expenses, $1,448,056 09, an increase of $6 311 37; net earnings, $822,-013 22, a decrease of $153 124 91.

The Mansfield coal and coke company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent.

The following is the condition of the Pittsburgh national banks at the close of business December 19, 1893:

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$36,150,849
Overdrafts	45,666
U. S. bonds, circulation	3,202,900
U. S. bonds, deposits	250,000
Stocks and bonds	1,495,882
Premiums paid	257,403
Real estate, furniture, etc	3,955,060
Exchanges for clearing house	1,406,868
Due from banks	4,534,195
Cash and treasury credits	6,920,755
Total	$58,224,638

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$11,800,000
Surplus and profits	8,945 470
Circulation	2,842,567
Individual deposits	28,161,465
Certificates of deposit	701,002
Certified checks	43,028
Cashier's checks	209,054
Due to banks	4,949,797
U. S. deposits	246,885
Dividends unpaid	62,546
Rediscounts, etc	212,825
Total	$58,224,638

The following sales were made:

FIRST CALL.

15 shares Philadelphia company.... 21½
10 shares Philadelphia company.... 21⅝
9 shares Monongahela water..... 29½

SECOND CALL.

15 shares Monongahela water..... 29½
10 shares Monongahela water..... 29¾
25 shares Monongahela water..... 29¼
3 shares Philadelphia company.... 21½
1 share Philadelphia company..... 21½
4 shares Philadelphia company.... 21½
100 shares Philadelphia company.... 21½
50 shares Philadelphia company.... 21¾

THIRD CALL.

None.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
City Deposit	....	103
Exchange national bank	77½	....
Liberty national bank	116	118
Monongahela national bank	132	....
Odd Fellows savings bank	68	....
Enterprise savings	....	90
Third national, Allegheny	160	....
Luster mining	....	11¾
Monongahela Navigation Co	70	75
Monongahela water	29	29¼
Union Switch and Signal	13¾	15
Union Switch and Sig. pref	....	33
U. S. glass common	27¾	30
U. S. glass preferred	....	90
Allegheny heating company	95	....
Bridgewater gas	39	....
Chartiers Valley gas	8	....
Ohio Valley	23	....
Peoples nat. gas and pipeage	15	....
Philadelphia company	21	21¾
Ft. Pitt incline plane	5	10
Central traction	....	20¼
Citizens traction	....	60¼
Pleasant Valley	18	18¾

MONETARY.

In the money market there is no substantial change, and the discount rate is steady at 6 per cent for time and call loans. Currency and eastern exchange are quoted at par. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,378,084 08
Yesterday's balances	500,129 63
Same day last week—	
Exchanges	$1,894,253 88
Balances	443 904 83
Same day last year—	
Exchanges	$2,070,036 46
Balances	384,489 37

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Bank clearings, $4,619,378; balances, $720,947. Money quiet at 7@8 per cent. Exchange on New York 75c premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Bank clearings, $10 880,626; balances, $1,418,525.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Bank clearings, $2,457,814; balances, $625,786.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Clearings, $13,861,000. Sterling exchange dull; actual, $4 84½@4 87. Money plenty; rates unchanged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Clearings, $93,611,847; balances, $4,400,628.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Clearings, $14,907,759; balances, $1,665,578. Money, 1 per cent. Exchange on New York, 50@8 per cent premium cash.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Bank clearings, $3,657,301.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 13⅝; American sugar, 81¾; American sugar preferred, 83; Bay State gas, 6; Bell telephone, 190; Boston & Albany, 202; Boston & Maine, 146; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 74¾; General electric, 32¾; Mexican Central, 5¾; New York & New England, 13; Old Colony, 162; Rubber, 39½; San Diego, 5; Union Pacific, 18; West End, 49; Westinghouse electric, 24½; do. preferred, 37; Wisconsin Central, 4¼.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle a Shade Lower—Hogs Steady and Sheep Light.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1893. }

Central Depot Yards.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle Monday were 55 loads, against 110 loads last Monday. The attendance of buyers was very small, and, although the supply was very light, the market ruled a shade lower on heavy grades and slow on other grades. Tuesday's receipts light, market about steady at quotations:

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$ 4 90@ 5 30
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	4 50@ 4 70
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 15@ 4 45
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	3 75@ 4 10
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 35@ 3 70
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 00@ 3 30
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 50@ 3 00
Rough, half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	3 00@ 3 75
Common to good fat oxen	2 25@ 4 25
Common to good fat bulls	2 00@ 3 50
Common to good fat cows	2 25@ 3 50
Heifers, 800 to 1,100 lb	2 50@ 3 75
Bologna cows, per head	8 00@14 00
Fresh cows and springers	16 00@45 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 12 double-deck loads. The market ruled steady at a slight advance over Saturday's closing prices. Receipts since Monday have been 12 double-deck loads, with the market 15c to 20c stronger than Monday's. Philadelphias $5 50@5 55
Prime lights 5 45@5 50
Yorkers 5 40@5 45
Pigs 5 40@5 50
Roughs 4 00@5 00

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep Monday were 10 double-deck loads. The demand being very light, the market ruled very slow and but few sales were made. All the shipments east were in first hands. Tuesday's receipts light; market slow at quotations.

Prime, 95 to 110 lb	$3 35@3 75
Good, 85 to 90 lb	2 50@3 00
Fair, 70 to 80 lb	2 00@2 40
Common, 65 to 70 lb	1 00@2 00
Lambs	2 00@4 25
Veal calves	5 00@5 75
Heavy calves	2 00@3 50

SOME OF THE SALES.

Heskett, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—21 head, 25,170 lb, $4 10; 6 head, 5,070 lb, $2 80; 9 head, 8,460 lb, $2 75; 19 head, 19,565 lb, $5 75; 13 head, 16,700 lb, $3 25; 2 head, 2,570 lb, $3 50; 2 bulls, 1,370 lb, $2 25; 2 fresh cows, $32 50 per head. Hogs—42 head, 8,940 lb, $5 30; 21 head, 2,230 lb, $5 45. Sheep—122 head, 11,840 lb, $2 90; 43 head, 2,000 lb, $2 40.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—16 head, 18,100 lb, $3 85; 24 head, 24,650 lb, $3 80; 20 head, 2,140 lb, $5 80; 20 head, 3,340 lb, $3 75. Hogs—22 head, 1,510 lb, $5 40; 2 head, 2,330 lb, $5 25; 58 head, 9,020 lb, $5 35; 30 head, 4,700 lb, $5 35; 56 head, 8,700 lb, $5 30. Sheep—119 head, 8,330 lb, $2 60; 122 head, 7,810 lb, $1 50; 34 head, 2,420 lb, $1 80; 126 head, 835 lb, $3 50.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—20 head, 23,380 lb, $3 85; 17 head, 21,540 lb, $3 85; 13 head, 13,430 lb, $4 00; 16 head, 22,270 lb, $4 00; 10 head, 10,460 lb, $3 10. Hogs—105 head, 16,060 lb, $5 25; 42 head, 8,110 lb, $5 40; 48 head, 7,210 lb, $5 30; 38 head, 12,340 lb, $5 25; 75 head, 10,520 lb, $5 30. Sheep—209 head, 20,630 lb, 154 head, 8,620 lb, $1 10; 116 head, 9,280 lb, $3 80; 137 head, 9,240 lb, $1 75.

L. Lyer & Co.: Cattle—18 head, 22,320 lb, $4 12½; 17 head, 19,910 lb, $3 70. Hogs—45 head, 7,750 lb, $5 40; 61 head, 12,400 lb, $5 30; 45 head, 5,000 lb, $5 40; 21 head, 4,090 lb, $5 40. Sheep—170 head, 11,620 lb, $3 85; 95 head, 7,320 lb, $3 95; 42 head, 3,610 lb, $3 40; 42 head, 3,480 lb, $3 95.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO—Dec. 27.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 12,500 head; shipments, 3,600 head; market slow and about steady; good steers, $4 95@5 25; fair lots, $4 25@4 75; others, $3 25@3 95; red Texans $3 10@3 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head; market a trifle lower; rough and common, $4 70@5 05; packers and mixed, $5 10@5 30; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $5 30@5 45; prime light, $5 30@5 35.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 1,000; market in good demand, with slight upturn; mixed ewes and wethers, $2 50@3 75; westerns, $2 90@3 50; lambs, $2 50@4 75.

NEW YORK—Dec. 27.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,267 head, including 46 cars on sale; trade slow but firm; shade stronger for really prime native steers; good to prime, $4 80@5 30 per 100 lb; ordinary to fair, $4 00@4 55; corn-fed Texans, $3 95; oxen, $2 75@4 00; bulls and cows, $1 40@3 00; exports to-morrow, 649 beeves and 1,400 quarters of beef; to-day none. London and Liverpool cables quote American steers from 11c to 12¼c per pound, dressed weight; American refrigerator beef slow at 9¼c per pound. Calves—Receipts, 591 head; demand better and trade more active; prices steady; veals, poor to prime, 5@8c per lb; grassers, 1¾@2¼c; western calves, 2@4c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,180 head; on sale, all told, 221 cars; market dull but no lower; sheep, poor to fairly prime, 2@3¼c per lb; lambs, common to choice, 3¾@5c per lb.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; about a car on sale; market steady at $5 30@5 70 for hogs and $5 90@6 00 for pigs.

CINCINNATI—Dec. 27.—Hogs strong at $4 80@5 40; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 500 head.

Cattle stronger at $2 00@4 50; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 300 head.

Sheep firmer at $1 50@3 30; receipts, 400 head; shipments, 400 head. Lambs steady at $2 50@4 00.

INDIANAPOLIS—Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 50 head; shipments none; market slow and prices quotably steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts none; shipments none; no market.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market opened very slow and early sales were fairly steady, closed 5@10c lower; choice medium and heavy, $5 25@5 40; good to choice lightweights, $5 10@5 35; common lightweights, $5 00@5 15; roughs, $4 00@4 25.

ST. LOUIS—Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 300 head; market firm; native steers, $3 00@4 50; cows and heifers, $2 10@3 25; latter heavy and fed Texas steers, $3 10@3 65; grass do., $2 50@3 15; cows, $1 50@2 30.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,800 head; shipments, 400 head; market a shade off; top prices, $5 30@5 35; bulk of sales, $5 00@5 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, none; market steady; mixed natives, $2 50@3 00; muttons, would bring $3 50 and above.

Many Delegates Expected.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Comparatively few prominent Republicans have engaged quarters at any of the hotels for the called-back state convention next week, but it is the general impression here that there will be a large attendance of delegates. The convention has considerable interest beyond the nomination of a candidate for congressman at large, as matters will be arranged for the convention a few months later.

The Prosecution of Don Jam.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The case of Joseph Don Jam, the letter-writing crank who sent epistles to Vice-President Stevenson, Senator Mills and other prominent public men, went over. It has been decided by the district attorney to prosecute Don Jam for forging the name of his father to a postal note and sending threatening and scandalous matter on postal cards through the mails. Each of these offenses is a felony.

Read Dr. Whittier's advertisement.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Improvement in Business Among Wholesalers.

MUCH BETTER DEMAND FOR POULTRY.

Dull Session Throughout at the Grain Exchange.

THE OUTLOOK AMONG LUMBER DEALERS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1893. }

The wholesalers' business to-day was an improvement over that of yesterday. Liberty street dealers were not as active as last week, but the dullness was no more pronounced than is usual at this time of the year. Prices in all lines, as a rule, were changed but little. A better demand for poultry and butter prevailed, but receipts were heavier than on Tuesday, and greater inquiries did not effect an advance in rates. Fruit quotations were unaltered, with the market fairly well stocked. Dealers reported a better demand for game.

On the grain exchange an unusual dullness had the upper hand. No sales were made and much of the stock offered received no bids. Receipts of the different railroads were about up to the average, however.

Lumber dealers report but slight improvement in the demand for their lines. The yards are not selling extensively for local consumption, building operations generally being postponed until the first of the year. A dealer said yesterday: "There is a sentiment among country retailers which has been communicated to the wholesale trade of the city, that after the first of the year large orders will likely be sent to the market. It is safe to say, at any rate, that within two or three weeks conditions will have changed for the better."

Grain, Feed and Flour.

The closing bids and offers on the grain exchange were as follows:

SPOT.	Bid.	Asked.
No. 1 white oats	33½	34
No. 1 white oats	33½	34
No. 1 prairie hay	$ 8 75	$9 50
Mixed shelled corn	....	40
No. 1 prairie hay	8 75	9 50

FIVE DAYS.

No. 1 white oats	34	35
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	40	42½
No. 2 yellow ear corn	44	46
No. 1 timothy hay	$13 00	$14 00
No. 2 timothy hay	11 50	13 00
No. 1 prairie hay	9 00	9 50
Clover and timothy mixed	11 25	11 50
Winter wheat bran	15 75	16 50
Brown middlings	15 00	16 00

Receipts bulletined: Vin P. & L. E.—2 cars rye, 5 cars hay, 1 car flour, 1 car oats, 1 car corn; P., C., C. & St. L.—2 cars oats, 3 cars corn, 4 cars hay; P., Ft. W. & C.—1 car wheat, 16 cars hay, 6 cars oats, 2 cars corn, 1 car rye, 3 cars barley.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 65@66c; No. 2 red, 63@64c; No. 3, 58@60c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, new, 41@42c; high mixed do., 40@41c; mixed do., 39@40c; No. 2 yellow ear, old, 45@46c; do. new, 44@45c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 34½@35c; No. 2 white, 34@34½c; extra, No. 3 white, 33@34c; mixed, 32@33c.

RYE—New No. 1, 56@57c; No. 2 western, 53@54c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 00@4 25; fancy spring patents, $4 15@4 40; fancy straight winter wheat, $3 50@3 75; clear winter, $3 40@3 65; straight XXX bakers', $3 00@3 50. Rye flour, $3 25@3 50.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $15 00@15 50 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $17 50@18 00; No. 2 do., $16 50@17 00; brown middlings, $15 00@16 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $14 50@15 00; No. 1 do., $13 25@13 75; No. 2 do., $12 50@13 25; clover hay, $11 00@11 50; mixed clover and timothy hay, $10 25@11 00. No. 1 prairie hay, $8 75@9 00; loose from country wagons, $8 00@9 00.

STRAW—Oat, $7 00@7 50; wheat, $6 00@6 50; rye, $7 00@8 00.

SEEDS—Timothy, choice, 45 lb, $1 95 per bushel; clover, choice, 62 lb, $6 50@6 75.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 50 per barrel; choice, $3 25@3 50; common, $1 75@2 00.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 90@2 00 per bushel; imported pea, 3½-bushel bags, $1 60@1 65; lima, 4½@4½c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 31@32c; choice Ohio brands, 24@25c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 22@24c.

CHEESE—New York, new, 12½@12¾c; Ohio, new, 11¼@11½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 14½@15c; Ohio Swiss, 13½@14c; imported Swiss, 24½@25c; limburger, 14½@15c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $7 00@8 00 per barrel; country, $4 00@6 00.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, $2 00@2 25 per box; Jersey, per box, $1 75@2 00, per barrel $5 50@6 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 24@25c; pickled, 17@20c; selected cold storage, 19@20c.

FLOUR—Buckwheat, $2 50@3 00.

GAME—Quail, per doz., $2 00@2 25; pheasants, per doz., $4 50@4 00; squirrels, per doz., $1 00@1 25; rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; saddle of venison, 18@16c; whole carcass, 10@11c; wild ducks, $2 00@3 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, $1 00@1 50 each.

GRAPES—Concord, 9-lb baskets 17@18c, 5-lb do. 8@10c; Delaware, 9-lb 25@30c, 5-lb do. 13@15c; Niagara, 9-lb 20@25c, 5-lb do. 13@15c; Salem, 9-lb 20@25c, 5 lb do. 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 4@5c per lb; shellbarks, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; hickory nuts, 50@60c; walnuts, 25@30c; butternuts, 25@30c.

ONIONS—Onions, $1 50@1 75 per barrel, 40@50c per bushel.

PEAS—Green, by the bushel, $1 30; split, barrel $5 25.

POTATOES—On track, York state fancy burbanks, 55@60c per bushel; mixed varieties, 50@55c per bushel; from store, fancy, 65@70c per bushel; common, 60@65c per bushel; fancy Jersey sweet potatoes, kiln-dried sweets, $3 25@3 50 per barrel; choice do., $3 00@3 25 per barrel; medium do., $1 50@1 75 per barrel; Baltimore sweets, $1 75@2 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 40@50c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 30@50c; live ducks, 40@65c; dressed ducks, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 8@10c; spring dressed, 9@10c; dressed turkeys, 11@12c; live turkeys, 7@8c.

SALT—No. 1, 75c per barrel; No.

MRS. FOY NERVOUS

Under Ex-Judge Wing's Cross-Examination She Winced Repeatedly.

EVERYBODY KEPT IN A HUSTLE.

Important Letters Exhibited and Admitted by Her.

SENSATIONS CROWD EACH OTHER

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Crowds surged through the corridors and attempted to gain entrance to the court room where Mrs. Andrew Foy Tuesday was cross-examined in the Coughlin trial. Ex-Judge Wing subjected her to a severe questioning. On May 9 when Coughlin visited her house she admitted she heard nothing suspicious. She repeated her story of the visit of May 12, when she claims that Coughlin said her husband was in no danger, and that even if he was arrested she would be well cared for by Alexander Sullivan, etc. After more questions regarding subsequent visits ex-Judge Wing advanced a step toward the witness and asked impressively:

"What promises has the prosecution made to you for testifying?"

"Before God and man I swear the prosecution has not promised me anything."

The attorney asked: "You don't love your husband, do you?"

"No, sir, I don't," she replied curtly.

She said she did not like Coughlin, and was noticeably disconcerted when the attorney asked if she did not at one time send her regards to him while he was in jail. Recovering herself she said that was a joke. "Those were sarcastic regards," she said. A murmur of excitement ran through the court room when Judge Wing asked: "Mrs. Foy, isn't it a fact that you have accused your husband time and again of being the man who threw the anarchistic bomb at the police several years ago?"

The attorneys for the prosecution were instantly on their feet protesting against the question and shouting to the witness not to answer, but she cried out excitedly: "Before God I never did. I never did."

"Now," went on Judge Wing, "didn't you say that you would go down to Judge Grinnell and place your husband alongside of Spies and Parsons by what you could tell him?"

"No, sir," exclaimed Mrs. Foy, despite the protests of the attorneys for the prosecution. Judge Wing then sprung a sensation by advancing to the witness with a letter and asking: "Mrs. Foy, did you write that letter?"

SHE ADMITTED IT.

States Attorney Bottum sprang up in surprise. Against his protest the witness quickly took the letter and read it. "Yes," she admitted reluctantly after a silence, "that looks like my writing."

"And did you mail that letter to Attorney Forrest?"

"I guess I did."

States Attorney Bottum wanted to have the letter read but Judge Wing stated that he would introduce it in evidence later. Judge Wing then presented another letter and asked if it was not written by Mrs. Foy. This also the witness admitted after considerable hesitation. Then the defense took up another subject and the excitement occasioned by the introduction of the letters had scarcely passed away when a fresh outbreak occurred. Judge Wing asked this question: "Now, Mrs. Foy, didn't the prosecution give you any money?"

"I object," interposed Attorney Bottum.

"Let her give the answer," cried a heavy voice from near the reporters' table. Everyone in the courtroom turned in astonishment. Attorney Daniel Donahoe, of counsel for the defense, was the first person to discover the source of the remark.

"Mr. Devoy, will you please stand up?" he said. It was then seen that the remark had come from John Devoy, one of the "Cronin committee." "You must not interrupt the trial, Mr. Devoy," ruled the court mildly. Devoy apologized, saying he addressed his remark to Mr. Bottum. The defense was not satisfied with the mild rebuke, and suggested that he ought to be put out. Judge Tuthill, however, decided that as a newspaper man and a member of the Cronin committee Devoy was entitled to a place in the court room.

Mrs. Foy, questioned by ex-Judge Wing as to whether she knew Devoy, admitted that she was well acquainted with him. The defense proceeded to lay the foundation for testimony tending to impeach Mrs. Foy.

AN EMBARRASSING QUERY.

"Do you know George Bingley, formerly a detective and working under ex-States Attorney Longenecker?" asked Judge Wing. Mrs. Foy's manner changed perceptibly and she stammered out that she thought she knew the man.

"Did he visit you in 1891?"

The witness murmured something about "two or three visits."

The first letter produced which Mrs. Foy admitted having written was obtained by the reporters at this point. It is as follows, marked "Strictly private, in haste":

"MR. FORREST: Dear Sir—I see and hear of you going to Ottawa in October next. Well I want to tell you that before that time Dr. Cronin's murder will be no longer a mystery, as I am in full possession of all the facts about it; and what is more, I am the wife of one of the chief conspirators and I know all the principals in the cruel murder and have their names, and have talked with most of them, and I'm going to make a sworn statement of all I know in a very short time unless I get some reward for all I have suffered since that fatal night that I sat up waiting for the father of my children to come home in the morning and then he told he was helping to remove a soul to eternity. His dirty story of spy and traitor would not suit me as it did lots of more ignorant people. I knew he was a better man than any of the scoundrels that killed him, which I can prove by their own actions.

"As for my husband, he has become a human monster; he has scarcely ever been a full night in his own house since the murder. He has become a drunkard and an outcast, and I have gone through more care and suffering than I thought any human being could bear. He left the house on Saturday night and promised to come in a few hours, but he came at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and he done the same last night, as he know I won't sleep no matter how long he is out, and I am in very poor health and poor in pocket and every way.

GOING TO END IT.

"So I have made up my mind to put a stop to it all. I am not going to suffer alone any longer for such an ungrateful, bad crowd. I will tell all I know, and that is a good deal, for they are all a bad crowd anyway. If you wish to answer me or see me you can do so at once, for I have made up my mind and I am going to do as I say.

"P. S.—If you wish to answer me put a personal in the paper, the evening and morning *News*, a friend of justice, and I will answer it."

No name is signed, and the letter bears the date of June 26, 1892. The second letter is also unsigned, addressed to Mr. Forrest and dated January 21, 1893. In it the writer says satisfaction must be had or all will be told, and ends as follows: "If you want to answer me you can do so, but do it at once. Give Dan my regards."

Continuing his questions regarding Detective Bingley while the reporters were reading the letters, Judge Wing asked: "Mrs. Foy, didn't you ever tell that man that you wished you knew more about the case, as Foy, your husband, was the only man who had told you anything, and the others would not trust you?"

"Never, never," was the only answer the startled woman gave.

"Didn't you tell Martin Garrity you wished you knew something against Alexander Sullivan, so that you could drag him into the cause, because if you did you would be made comfortable for the rest of your life?"

"I did not."

After the presentation of the two letters both sides announced that they were through with Mrs. Foy. Mrs. Louisa Hermann succeeded Mrs. Foy in the witness chair. She testified to having seen Patrick O'Sullivan at the Conklin residence on North Clark street on the morning after the alleged murder. John P. Lindgren, the son-in-law of the old Carlson couple who own the famous cottage, testified to the rough and hasty painting of the cottage floor shortly after the murder is said to have been committed.

CANNIBALS PUNISHED.

AUSTRALIAN CRUISER AVENGES MURDER OF AMERICANS.

Pentecost Islanders Had Treacherously Slain Over 30 Men.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—An officer of the British gunboat Boomerang, engaged in the protection of floating trade in Australian waters, writing from Sydney, N. S. W., under date of November 8, gives a graphic account of the punishment of the cannibals of Pentecost island for the massacre of the crew of the American schooner Don Henri. He says that reports reached the commander of the Boomerang while at Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, to the effect that numerous cases of cannibalism, murdering and plundering had been reported from the neighborhood of Pentecost island. The Boomerang was headed for the Sandwich islands, where the captain of the Don Henri was found. The commander of the American schooner made a statement to the British officers to the effect that, early in September last, when calling at Pentecost island to engage natives to work on plantations, he sent a boat ashore containing M. Lifton, a French trader, and three seamen. Upon reaching the shore the party was attacked by savages armed with tomahawks, and all four were murdered.

The commander of the Boomerang at the same place also received news of the murder of the crew of a boat sent ashore from the Neptune, a French trading vessel at Aurora island. Later, in company with the French warship Scorfi, the Boomerang proceeded to Pentecost island, where each warship landed at different points a detachment of 48 officers and sailors, with instructions to converge upon certain villages, surround the cannibals and administer severe punishment for the murder of the boat's crew. The movement was successfully carried out; the French and British blue jackets advanced through the brush upon the different villages. The natives, alarmed at the advance of the two naval detachments, retreated upon the villages calling upon all the inhabitants to take up arms. The latter did so, but they made but a feeble defense with their old Snyder rifles, poisoned arrows and spears, and soon fled to the bush. The sailors then destroyed the natives' village of Pentecost island and returned to their respective ships.

The Boomerang and Scorfi then proceeded to Aurora island, where similar tactics were adopted and where two villages were destroyed. In addition, heavy fines were inflicted upon the natives of several other islands who had been prominent in the ill treatment of traders or seamen. Those directly implicated in the murders were seized and sentenced to imprisonment for life at the French convict settlement at Noumea.

At Pentecost island alone over 30 white men have been massacred and robbed. Large quantities of human bones were found.

KNIGHTS' OFFICIALS MEET.

Sovereign Minimizes the Loss of the Clothing Cutters.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The executive committee of the Knights of Labor held a meeting here to-day. The changes contemplated when the body was reorganized recently are being discussed and completed. It has been understood that the committee had decided to remove the headquarters from Philadelphia to Washington. Mr. Sovereign says that no such decision has been reached.

Concerning the withdrawal of the Clothing Cutters assembly of New York and Brooklyn, Mr. Sovereign said that the books show the New York assembly has been under suspension nine months and the Brooklyn assembly fifteen months for non-payment of taxes and assessments.

Two Big Milwaukee Failures.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 26.—The Rich & Silber dry goods company, one of the oldest retail dry goods concerns in the city, and the A. W. Rich shoe company assigned early this morning. The bond of the assignee of the dry goods company is $225,000, and of the assignee of the shoe company $106,000. No statement is made of the liabilities.

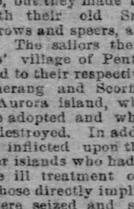
Will the People Give In?

ROME, Dec. 26.—The *Ferservanza*, of Milan, says that Pope Leo XIII, is inclined to accede to the appeal of the Jesuits to allow Catholic citizens of Italy to participate in political elections.

Drowned Before Helpless Hundreds

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 26.—A pleasure party boating on the river at Kiama was carried out to sea and wrecked in the surf in the presence of hundreds of spectators. Seven out of eight persons were drowned.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SET SAIL FOR RIO.

Cruiser New York Goes Thither to Strengthen the American Fleet.

NO ORDERS FOR MIANTONOMAH.

Wild Report That Minister Thompson Recognized Mello.

A FIRM DENIAL IN WASHINGTON.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 26.—It is rumored here that Mr. Thompson, the United States minister to Brazil, has recognized the Brazilian insurgents as belligerents. An explosion of a powder magazine at Cerro has done immense damage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Not a particle of credence is placed here in the report that Minister Thompson at Rio de Janeiro has recognized the insurgents. It is improbable that Mr. Thompson would take any such steps before receiving instructions from Washington, and it can be stated with assurance that he had received no such authority. An official, who is in possession of all the information as to the exact status of affairs in Brazil as far as this country is concerned, said to-night: "You can be assured that there is not the least truth in the report. Minister Thompson thus far has received only the ordinary instructions sent all foreign ministers as to what constitutes belligerency, and without specific instructions he would not dare to take such a step."

The state and navy departments would undoubtedly receive prompt notification should such a thing happen, but the officials of neither department have received dispatches from Rio de Janeiro to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The cruiser New York received orders to sail for Rio de Janeiro and left to-day, passing quarantine at 5:08 P. M. The great warrior received many salutes from boats in the bay. The promptitude with which the New York was made ready for sea, and the fact that the work of coaling her was pushed all through Christmas, leads to the conclusion that the secretary of the navy considers her presence at Rio of great urgency. No destination has been fixed for the Miantonomah, but it is extremely probable, a naval official says, that she will also go to Rio as soon as she is in readiness for the trip. It is supposed that a fear of confusion in the Brazilian government, and consequent danger from violence, is what has caused the centering of a formidable force at Rio.

A dispatch from Washington says: Minister Mendonca, of Brazil, believes that a crisis in the Brazilian revolution is at hand, and that the decisive stroke will be made this week. He says that the two great iron clads of the rebel commander, Mello, and the flotilla of little torpedo craft hastily improvised by President Peixoto are rapidly nearing each other. A collision is almost certain to occur before next Monday. He recognizes that the little torpedo and dynamite boats are tremendously overmatched by the rebel ships, but he counts much on the ability of the small boats to maneuver quickly and to discharge their novel explosives. Senor Mendonca is hopeful and confident that the Mello fleet will be defeated and that the Peixoto ships will then be able to turn their attention to the other rebel admiral, Gama, who is in Rio harbor.

LISBON, Dec. 26.—A rumor prevails here, but lacks official confirmation, that the Portuguese minister at Rio de Janeiro, the Comte de Paco D'Arcos, desiring to depart on leave of absence was detained by the Brazilian government authorities.

PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL, Dec. 26.—The Nictheroy has been waiting here, with her big dynamite guns all ready for action, the coming of the rebel warships Aquidaban and Republica, which were announced to be on their way here. Yesterday the Nictheroy was at sea hunting for the rebel ships with the purpose of forcing them to do battle. The inhabitants of Pernambuco were astonished to see the Nictheroy return to-day, reporting that she had been unable to find the rebel ships. The latter were said to have been sighted, bound for the convict settlement on the Island of Fernando de Noronha, to the north of this port, and the object of Admiral de Mello in making for the island was said to be the liberation of the convicts, who were to be enlisted in the Brazilian insurgent marine force. It is now said the Nictheroy will await the coming of the rebel ships and fight them in or about this port.

From Rio de Janeiro there is little or no fresh news. Both sides claim their opponents are driven to the last extremity and they must soon give in. People are are getting heartily tired at the monotonous course of events. President Peixoto insists that the rebels are receiving the support of foreign powers. De Mello is said to be receiving money from England. It is claimed that the presence of a powerful squadron of United States warships will at once cause a cessation of the alleged underhand foreign interference in the affairs of Brazil. The United States, it is insisted, must compel a strict observance of the Monroe doctrine, and that if this is done the collapse of the revolution is only a question of a very short time.

On the other hand the insurgents maintain that Peixoto is nothing more than a military dictator who is imposing his will upon the people of Brazil in defiance of the popular sentiment, and in every way against the constitution and in opposition to the principles of republicanism. And so the war of gossip and counter-gossip goes on.

The Italian gunboat Sebastiano Venuro has left Montevideo for this place.

REED FORESTALLS McKINLEY.

Secured the Foraker Support Before the Governor Moved.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 26.—It is reported from Cincinnati that Governor McKinley has been anticipated in his attempt to secure the support of the Foraker element of the party in Ohio for his presidential candidacy in 1896 by ex-Speaker Reed of Maine. The governor tried to use his influence in the organization of the legislature in the interest of the Foraker faction in consideration of the good will of the faction.

His proffer was declined and he was given to understand that when Reed was in Ohio making speeches last fall, he met and secured the pledges of the Foraker lieutenants for their support in 1896.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

All the Latest News.

In an eight-page paper two times a week (Tuesdays and Fridays) for only $1 a year. Subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

LA GRIPPE CURED.

No Failures—Great Excitement. Everybody Taking Pe-ru-na.

Everybody, everywhere, is finding Pe-ru-na to be the only remedy for la grippe. Louise Wyttenbach, Emmetsburg, Ia., writes: "My mother had la grippe for the third time. We called a physician, but she continued to get worse. We quit him and four bottles of Pe-ru-na cured her." Mrs. S. N. Mercer, Greenville, Tex., says: "I had la grippe, my physician did not cure me. I commenced to take Pe-ru-na, and in a short time I was sound and well. Pe-ru-na saved my life." Alfred Cheney, Kindethook, Mich., writes: "I had la grippe. Physicians treated me with little benefit. Pe-ru-na cured me." Mrs. Mary M. Pruitt, Pierce City, Mo., says: "I am 68 years old, and Pe-ru-na cured me of la grippe." Rev. H. Petty, Cherriton, Va., says: "I had la grippe very bad, and Pe-ru-na was, indeed, a panacea to me. I recommend it to others."

Free Medical Books

On catarrh, la grippe, coughs, colds and consumption will be sent, prepaid, for a short time to any address by the Pe-ru-na drug manufacturing company of Columbus, O.

HE STARTS FOR FLORIDA.

Charley Mitchell Leaves Philadelphia for the Battlefield.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. — Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, passed through Washington to-day en route to Jacksonville, Fla. As he stepped from the train he was handed a telegram from State Senator Frank Senover, of St. Augustine, stating that the people of that locality were with Mitchell and wanted to see the fight go on in spite of the governor's threatened interference. Mitchell telegraphed to his manager at Jacksonville that he was on the way and was in the pink of condition.

Mitchell left Philadelphia at 7.20 this morning and will reach Jacksonville tomorrow evening about 9 o'clock. Mitchell's party consisted of Harry Darrin, the English sprinter; Jack Fogarty, who made an agreement yesterday to act as trainer, and Mrs. Sense, a German woman, of Philadelphia, who will cook all the food Mitchell eats until after the fight.

Said the English pugilist: "I shall fulfill my part of the contract and go to Florida and train up to the day of the fight. Then, if it is prevented, it will not be my fault. If we do not meet in Jacksonville you can depend upon it that Corbett and I will fight somewhere else. We will surely fight, for it has come down to a personal matter now, and if necessary to meet him I will forego the purse and fight in private. I believe that Corbett feels the same as I do about fighting, but I don't believe he will meet me without a purse. I am informed that if we don't meet at Jacksonville that we will go to New Orleans and that the affair can be brought off there under a recent decision of the courts, but I know nothing about this, only what I have been told. There is a good deal of talk about Corbett's superior reach and height, but I know all about that and figured on it before the match was made."

BURNED THE PRETTY SQUAW.

A Horrible Story of Superstition Among the Mojaves.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Dec. 27.—A horrible story of the wild law and superstition of the Mojave Indians is told by J. F. Saunders, who arrived last evening from The Needles, a town on the Colorado river, and it is corroborated by an account given in a local paper which he brought with him. One of the prettiest squaws of the tribe, known as Loneta, was married according to the savage rites about a year ago. Her husband appeared very fond of her. On Sunday she became the mother of twins, and a grand pow-wow was called, for, according to the Mojave tradition, the squaw who has twins is a witch and a consort of evil spirits. The penalty has always been death for the babies and the mother.

Loneta's husband made a strong plea for her and the babies, but it was of no avail. The medicine men held that the old custom must be observed, and the little ones were brought forward and brained with a club. Loneta was kept for a more trying ordeal, which she suffered without complaint. All of her personal belongings were gathered and put into her "shack," and she was ordered inside. She bade her husband farewell and went in. The entrance was then closed, straw and brush were piled about the frail structure and fired, and in two hours nothing but a few embers remained to tell the tragic story. Officers at The Needles learned the facts too late to interfere.

SICILIANS RIOTOUS.

They Resist the Police and Burn the Public Offices.

PALERMO, Dec. 26.—At Caltanisetta riots followed the arrest of a man who was charged by the police with exciting the inhabitants of Valvuranera to rebel against the local authorities. The man called upon the people to rescue him. The gendarmes were roughly handled, but drew their revolvers and fired into the air. This enabled the gendarmes to reach the barracks, but thousands of rioters attempted to storm the building and were repulsed by the officers. They returned, set fire to the town hall, the casino, the residences of the commissary of police and of the mayor, the telegraph office, postoffice, octroi bureau and police court, causing a large amount of damage.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Premier Crispi has telegraphed to the prefects of Sicily advising them to be more equitable in regard to communal taxation, and advising a reduction of the local or octroi duties on articles of food.

Hanging or Nothing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Todd began the Prendergast case to-day with the opening speech for the prosecution. He said that there was no compromise ground for the jury to consider; that the prisoner was guilty of murder or nothing, and that there could be no reason for a penitentiary sentence. He spoke until nearly 4 P. M., and was followed by Mr. Essex for the defense, who was still talking when court adjourned. Through the day the prisoner sat listless and apparently very weary of the proceedings, which mean life or death to him.

Idle Hollanders Riot.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—Two thousand unemployed workmen, organized into a parade by socialist agitators, marched in procession to-day through the leading streets, though they were repeatedly dispersed by the police. Finally a detachment of 100 policemen charged with drawn sabres upon the mob. The latter stoned the police and several pitched battles followed, during which a number of people were injured. Three socialists and one policeman were severely wounded.

WHEN the mucous surfaces of the bronchia are sore and inflamed, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold or subduing a cough, you will find in it a certain remedy.

Dead at 121 Years.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 27.—James Morris, commonly known as James Rice, a former slave, died here Sunday, 121 years of age.

NOT IN A BUNCH.

Employes of the Northern Pacific Road Must Strike by Degrees.

CUTE MOVE OF THE RECEIVERS.

They Got Out an Injunction for This Purpose Weeks Ago.

SERVED IT ON 32 UNION LEADERS.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—The receivers of the Northern Pacific, preparing for a strike of all their employes, applied some time ago to Judge Jenkins, of the United States court, for an order restraining them from declaring an instantaneous strike and doing any damage to the property, and interfering with the operation of the road. The receivers had ordered a general reduction in wages of from 5 to 8 per cent. The employes objected. Negotiations between representatives of the employes and the receivers were in progress for three weeks. To-day the negotiations were broken off, and the strike being imminent the receivers have decided to make use of the injunction issued by Judge Jenkins, which, they hope, will enable them to operate the road immediately with new men. The legal document now in the hands of the receivers comprise nearly 1,000 words. The injunctional order will be served to-night and to-morrow on all the leaders of the Northern Pacific railroad employes by the United States marshals of the district through which the road passes.

A great conflict is now on between the receivers of the Northern Pacific and its employes, including all the engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen, switchmen and so on. The prospects are that on January 1, when the new schedule of wages is to go into effect, 3,500 men employed along the road will quit work. The injunction already secured restrains the employes and their unions from "combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of the road with the object of crippling or embarrassing its operation, and generally from interfering with the orders and agents of the receivers or their employes in any manner by actual violence, intimidation, threats or otherwise."

This injunction was held back until to-day, the receivers having reported an amicable agreement. When they found such an agreement impossible they telegraphed to their attorneys all along the line to have the injunction served by the United States marshals on the proper men and to make the injunction generally known.

The order of the court restraining the Northern Pacific employes from "combining and conspiring to quit the service of the road" is an extraordinary document. It is the first order of its kind, it is said, ever issued in the United States. A somewhat similar injunction was issued by a United States district court in Michigan during the strike of the Toledo & Ann Arbor employes, but that injunction was issued after the strike was in progress. The grounds for the issuance of the present injunction are set forth in a long petition of the receivers, which was filed December 18.

It appears from the petition that two days after their appointment (August 17) the receivers finding the affairs of the road in a deplorable condition ordered a reduction of salaries varying from 15 to 20 per cent of all officials and employes whose pay per annum exceeded $1,200. That reduction went into effect at once and was cheerfully accepted. About a week afterward the receivers ordered a reduction of 5 per cent on all wages ranging from $50 to $75, and of 10 per cent on wages ranging from $75 to $100 per month. This order did not go into effect at once. They concluded to investigate and revise the entire system of wages and the different schedules of pay, the task being imposed on the general manager.

At a meeting of the receivers on October 28 resolutions were adopted abrogating the old schedules of pay, directing the general manager to prepare a new schedule for the engineers, trainmen and telegraph operators and ordering a reduction of the wages of the other men, as provided for August 25. The petition says that in the old schedule the employes were paid for services not performed.

The representatives of the different organizations of trainmen on the Northern Pacific road are in session to-night discussing the question whether to strike. They received the company's answer to their protest to-day and immediately went into executive session to consider it. They refuse now, as they have all along, to make any statement of their grievances or their action, so that the general public are considerably at sea about the matter. The injunctions against an instantaneous strike issued at Milwaukee to-day were served on three leaders to-night.

In enumerating those who are enjoined from striking or ordering strikes the petition enumerates the names of 32 men who have been the conference committee with the receivers and asks that they be enjoined from ordering a strike, which the court grants. The petitioners say that the employes cannot carry on a strike without the pecuniary assistance of the different national organizations to which they belong. They therefore pray that these organizations, through their chief officers, such as P. M. Arthur, E. C. Clark, E. P. Sargent, D. G. Ramsey, S. E. Wilkinson and others, be enjoined from ordering and sanctioning the strike. The court grants this, and these men are included in the injunction.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Albert W. Beighley ..... Allegheny
Maggie E. Forancy ..... Pittsburgh
Joseph Mueller ..... Noble county, O
Magdalena Sadory ..... Allegheny
George Rose ..... Belle Vernon
Annie L. B. Caughey ..... Belle Vernon
Wm. F. Schwalin ..... Pittsburgh
Mary A. Rau ..... Pittsburgh
Frank Meehan ..... Mansfield
Mary Conley ..... Mansfield
Albert Gold ..... Sunbury
Zemma Burris ..... Allegheny
John Baillie ..... McKeesport
Emma Meerhoff ..... McKeesport
William F. Hoburg ..... Dorseyville
Elvira J. Moon ..... Dorseyville
Henry M. Dunning ..... Penn township
Hattie S. Morrow ..... Penn township
Harry F. Johnston ..... Green township
Maggie Boody ..... Shousetown
Victor L. Donohue ..... Pittsburgh
Emma Steeae ..... Pittsburgh
Julius Glavinski ..... Sharpsburg
Christiana Herman ..... Pittsburgh
James Mawhinney ..... Allegheny
Martha Semon ..... Pittsburgh
Walter A. Huff ..... Zanesville, O
Cora A. Goss ..... Frazeysburg, O
Patrick Barry ..... Pittsburgh
Ellen Coleman ..... Pittsburgh
John T. Mahan ..... Pittsburgh
Mary Houston ..... Brushton
Max Schoen ..... Homestead
Bertha Kottke ..... Homestead
James Minnis ..... McKeesport
Bella Forsythe ..... Duquesne
Harry Orthwine ..... Pittsburgh
Minnie Vankirk ..... Washington, Pa
John G. Pryor ..... Pittsburgh
Mattie Brown ..... Pittsburgh
Joseph Klechaupl ..... Allegheny
Jennie Jones ..... Allegheny
Andrew Koren ..... Braddock
Annie Saba ..... Braddock
Wm. A. Shupe ..... Sutersville
Maggie A. McIndoe ..... Mt. Pleasant
John H. Kane ..... Allegheny
Rose G. Hannon ..... Allegheny
Charles C. Sprout ..... McKees Rocks
Gertrude Metz ..... Esplen borough
Gertrude Ruchenbach ..... Pittsburgh
Gertie Fritz ..... Pittsburgh
James T. Brown ..... Collier township
Rebecca V. Ditmer ..... West Liberty borough
Samuel A. Williamson ..... Allegheny
Helen M. Hare ..... Verona
John E. Ritz ..... Pittsburgh
Rosa L. Hardman ..... Pittsburgh
James B. Lesper ..... Rostraver township
Della A. Carothers ..... Mifflin township
John W. Nelson ..... McKeesport
Hattie Parker ..... McKeesport
John Vaughn ..... Mt. Oliver borough
Annie Scherkel ..... Mt. Oliver borough
Andrew Parlak ..... Braddock
Barbara Parlak ..... Braddock
John W. Byrne ..... Allegheny
Jennie Kane ..... Allegheny
George E. Yingling ..... Livermore
Rose E. Mason ..... Creighton
Charles R. Ralston ..... Allegheny
Elizabeth A. Hall ..... Allegheny
Joseph Kowalski ..... Mansfield
Celia Koziowska ..... Mansfield

DIED.

MELCHER—On Thursday, December 21, 1893, at midnight, ADAM MELCHER, in his 35th year.

REED—On Friday, December 22, 1893, at 10 A. M., SAMUEL REED, in his 56th year.

SINGHOSE—On Friday, December 22, 1893, at 6:30 A. M., LAURA GREVER, wife of William Singhose, in her 29th year.

SIMPSON—On Thursday, December 21, 1893, at 7:15 A. M., STEWERT SIMPSON, in his 67th year.

SPEER—On Thursday, December 21, 1893, at 6:15 P. M., Mrs. JANE, widow of George Speer, aged 74 years.

MORTON—On Friday, December 22, 1893, at 10:45 A. M., Mrs. SARAH G. MORTON, relict of James T. Morton, aged 69 years.

LARKINS—On Friday, December 22, 1893, at 3 P. M., JAMES LARKINS, aged 41 years.

KARCH—On Wednesday, December 20, 1893, at 4 P. M., CHARLES KARCH, aged 70 years.

JONES—On Friday, December 22, 1893, at 7:15 A. M., JANE JONES, in the 82d year of her age.

HARDY—At Mansfield, on Friday, December 22, 1893, at 6 A. M., SARAH, relict of John Hardy, in the 66th year of her age.

GREENOUGH—Friday, December 22, 1893, SUSAN, widow of John Greenough, aged 86 years.

EDGAR—At Maharg, Butler county, Pa., on Thursday, December 21, 1893, at 7 A. M., AUGHEBY EDGAR, formerly of the South side, aged 55 years.

CLINE—At his residence, No. 920 Franklin avenue, Wilkinsburg, on Saturday, December 23, 1893, at 6 A. M., J. P. CLINE, in his 42d year.

HERVEY—On Sunday, December 24, 1893, at 2:30 A. M., LETTIE BARTLETT, wife of Rev. J. McD. Hervey, pastor of Thirty-third street U. P. Church, at her home, No. 3380 Webster avenue.

MASON—At the family residence, 82 Murray avenue, Belltzhoover borough, MARY E., wife of Samuel Mason, in the 62nd year of her age.

BRACEY—Miss LUCINDA BRACEY, eldest daughter of the late George W. and Mary A. Bracey, Friday evening, December 24, 1893, at 6 o'clock.

BOYCE—On Sunday, December 24, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon, JAMES BOYCE, aged 19 years 6 months.

BEYNON—Entered into rest, Saturday evening, December 23, at 8 o'clock, LUCY BEYNON, in her 87th year.

DEVEREUX—On Saturday, December 23 1893, at 10:10 P. M., JAMES J., oldest son of James and the late Julia Devereux.

ENGLISH—On Sunday, December 24, 1893, at 1 A. M., JOHN ENGLISH, in his 88th year.

FERGUSON—On Sunday, December 24, 1893, at 7 A. M., ROBERT S. FERGUSON, aged 60 years.

KRAMER—On Saturday, December 23, 1893, at 10:45, after 10 days' illness, JOSEPH KRAMER, aged 45 years and 9 months.

RENSHAW—Suddenly on Saubath, December 24, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his residence on Ellsworth avenue, East End, JOHN A. RENSHAW, in the 68th year of his age.

SCHENCK—Entered into rest, HENRY H. SCHENCK, at the family home, Penn and East End avenues, Sunday morning, December 24, 1893, at 10:05.

WRIGHT—At her late residence, 55 East street, Glenwood, on Sunday, December 24, 1893, at 7 A. M., BRIDGET, beloved wife of John Wrig ht aged 38 years.

AUSTIN—On Sunday, December 24, 1893, at 12:30 P. M., MARTHA BELLA, beloved daughter of Carlos and Emma Austin, in the 19th year of her age.

CARR—Of pneumonia, Monday morning, December 25, 1893, ARTHUR CARR.

EICHBAUM—On Monday morning, December 25, 1893, REBECCA SCHUYLER NICHOLSON, wife of Joseph Eichbaum, aged 64 years.

FLENNIKEN—On Monday, December 25, 1893, at 11:45 A. M., EMILY WALKER, widow of Hon. Robert F. Flenniken, aged 89 years.

HOSBACH—On Monday, December 25, 1893, at 3 A. M., GEORGE W. HOSBACH, son of Elizabeth and the late John Hosbach, aged 34 years.

JAMES—JANE MCCLELLAND, widow of Charles James, Tuesday, December 26, 1893, at 1:45 P. M., in her 69th year.

B. & B.

BEFORE STOCKING REDUCTIONS

That mean more than the name.

All DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SUITINGS, JACKETS, WRAPS, FURS, FUR GARMENTS—everything from every department to be cleared before stock taking, which literally means goods thrown away as to value.

54-inch Black CHEVIOTTES or ROUGH WOOLENS—$1.50 ones at

75 Cts.

Priestley's fine $1 and $1.25 solid black ⅞ and 1¼-inch Checks, 42 inches wide,

50 Cents.

Greatest of all 500 BLACK WOOLS, FANCY WEAVE, ROUGH WOOLENS and CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOTTES,

35 Cents.

American-made BLACK GOODS—double width, 28 inches wide, ⅞ wool—diagonals and neat figures,

10 Cents a Yd.

If not within shopping distance of this store WRITE OUR MAIL ORDER for samples and save money when you buy.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

BABY'S BLOOD AND SKIN

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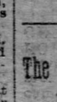

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